

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 15th 1929

No. 20.

Argentine Farmers and the World Wheat Market

An Address by W. J. Jackman

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

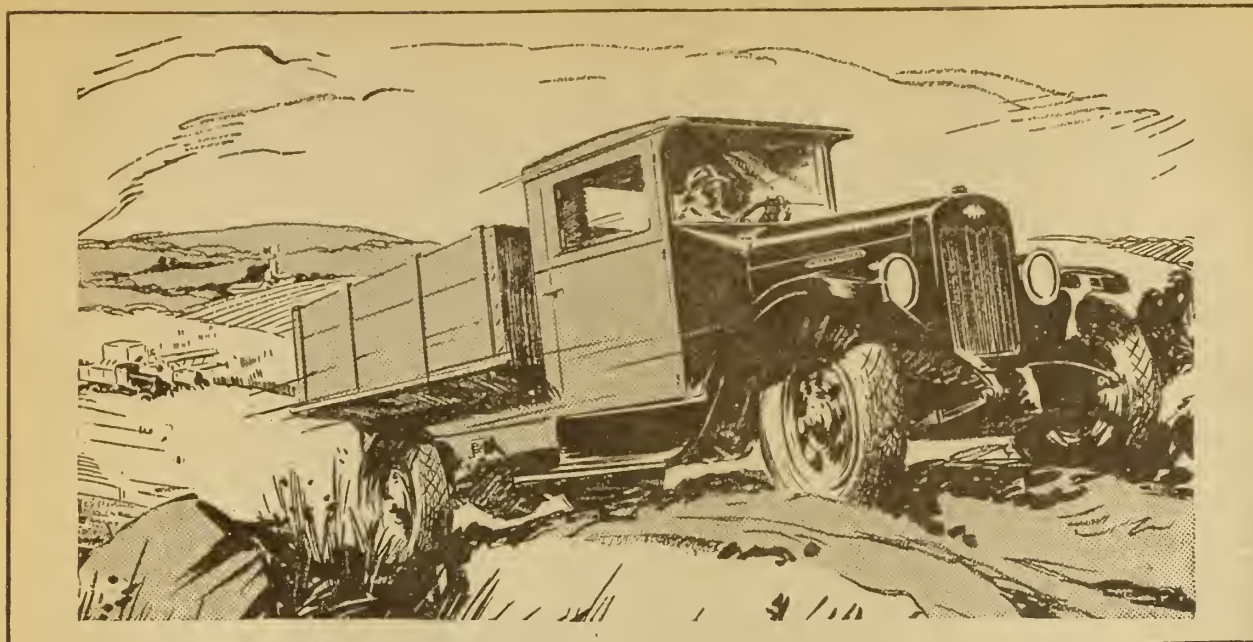
"Patronise Pool Elevators"

The Long Terms Farm Loans Scheme

Interview with Provincial Treasurer

The Hazard of the Seasons

By H. Zella Spencer



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Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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EDITORIAL

HIGH COST OF FUEL OIL

The price of fuel oil for farm purposes was the subject of a warranted protest at the recent convention of the Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, when the Federal and Provincial Governments were requested to investigate this matter and seek a remedy. Mr. Wheatley pointed out that in view of the increasing use of oil driven tractors the situation tends to become acute.

Until a few months ago the companies were willing to sell distillate to the farmers, and this was obtainable at comparatively reasonable prices. Apparently by the edict of the strongest company, or by arrangement between the companies operating in Turner Valley, the sale of distillate at the wells has been stopped, and only the higher priced fuels can now be obtained. This arbitrary action has proved a heavy blow to producers engaged in power farming.

It seems absurd that the producers of the major part of Alberta's wealth should be penalized in the carrying on of their operations for the benefit, apparently, of the oil companies. The prosperity of agriculture in Alberta today depends very largely upon the obtaining of fuel oil at reasonable cost.

* * *

POWER RESOURCES

The need in the public interest for the early development of Alberta's power resources under public ownership has been emphasized by several of the recent conventions of U.F.A. Constituency Associations. The private power interests continue to strengthen their grip upon the distribution system. They are alert and fully alive to the power possibilities of the Province. They do not desire to go slowly nor are they affrighted by the necessity for large outlays.

IN THE ARGENTINE

In an address reported in this issue, W. J. Jackman described with great wealth of detail the state of the primary producers of the Argentine Republic. Their position is a tragic one, and it may require many years of determined effort to bring about a substantial improvement. Their helplessness under the prevailing system of handling and marketing grain which Mr. Jackman vividly portrayed, brings reactions in the world wheat market injurious to the interests of Canadian wheat growers. Even on the grounds of economic self-interest, therefore, any assistance which can be given them by placing at their disposal a knowledge of the Canadian farmers' experience, is likely to bring substantial rewards to the organized farmers of Canada in years to come.

* * *

WOMEN AND THE SENATE

It is, we believe, generally agreed that any remaining political disabilities under which women are placed should be removed. The effort to secure the right for women to sit in the Senate has therefore taken on the character of a fight for equal rights. Since men can be appointed to the Senate, women should be eligible also.

It is a somewhat ironical circumstance that the effort to secure this right for women should be contemporaneous with the decision of most progressive Canadians that men should be deprived of the privilege of membership in that anachronistic body—in other words, that the Senate should be abolished whenever the means of abolishing it can be devised. As a means of safeguarding Provincial rights it is of no practical value, and sooner or later, unless Canada is to remain in this respect in a political stone age, the second chamber must be discarded, or replaced by some institution more in keeping with twentieth century requirements.

If women acquire the right to sit in the Senate, it is to be hoped none of them will take advantage of it. If they do, they will merely tend to prolong the life of an outworn institution.

* * *

REPARATIONS

The fair and just way to deal with the question of reparations is to wipe them out.

Most students of the origins of the world war long ago abandoned the theory of the Central Powers' sole responsibility, which should never have been embodied in the peace treaty.

If the Central Powers were not solely responsible for the war, there is no justification for the continuance of financial obligations which are based upon a false declaration of responsibility. Germany could rightly be called upon to bear a large part of the cost of restoring devastated areas, but, for the rest, "reparations" is merely a new-fangled term for the exactions of the victors from the vanquished.

This has been recognized, tacitly at least, by some allied statesmen. The publication from time to time of official war

(Continued on page 27)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

NATEBY REORGANIZED

Nateby U.F.A. Local was reorganized on July 16th by G. A. Forster. All the members re-joining signed the Wheat Pool authorization forms for payment of dues to Central Office.

KENNEDY HONORARY PRESIDENT

"We have pleasure in informing you that our member of Parliament, D. M. Kennedy, has accepted with best wishes the honorary presidency of our Local," writes James DesRosiers, secretary of Bachelor U.F.A. Local. This Local, which was formerly known as "Champlain Local," is in the Falher district, where the crop this year, Mr. DesRosiers states, will average 90 per cent of the 1927 total.

AT ROCKWOOD

At the Rockwood U.F.A. picnic held at Sundre, reports the *Olds Gazette*, local agriculturists heard addresses by Messrs. A. Speakman, N. S. Smith and Dr. Shimer. Mr. McKay was chairman. Dr. Shimer spoke on co-operation with particular reference to the Livestock Pool; Mr. Smith dealt with Provincial matters, especially road construction; and Mr. Speakman, who explained the work of the House of Commons on the Grain Act and the Elections Act. Mr. Speakman sounded a warning to U.F.A. members not to be found asleep at the switch when the next election special rolled by.

GHOST PINE LOCAL

At the regular meeting of the Ghost Pine U.F.A. Local in the Lumni school on August 6th, a report was presented on the recent picnic, and delegates were appointed to the Didsbury U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Convention. This is a joint Local, and Mrs. Hepburn, Director of the U.F.W.A., gave a most interesting address on the work which is being accomplished by the women in connection with the Association, and also showed that there was a great opportunity to inaugurate a Junior U.F.A. Local here in order that the young people may develop a vital interest in the affairs of their country. Lunch was served by the ladies at the close of the meeting.

PICNIC AT WEST FERRY

A very successful picnic was held by Fawcett U.F.A. Local on July 13th, at West Ferry, on the Pembina River, when members and visitors took part in swimming, diving and other sports events. George MacLachlan, M.L.A., the member for Pembina Provincial Constituency, gave an interesting talk on a variety of subjects, including the new School Bill, and presented his annual report on his work as a member of the Legislature, states H. C. Bell, secretary of the Local, who adds, "He mildly rebuked us, as well as other Locals throughout the constituency, for our dearth of resolutions at the convention last June, and well he might, for the days of members doing all of the thinking for the people should be past. Anyhow, we are always glad to see our member, and we may congratulate ourselves on having a representative who

pays regular visits, reporting back directly to the people what has gone on in the past, and to my knowledge (of fourteen years' residence here), he is the only member who has ever paid this district a visit. The sign-up for the Livestock Pool is now on and we expect a goodly number to sign the contract."

SPIRIT RIVER U.F.W.A.

The Spirit River U.F.W.A. held a most interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Charles Marple, on August 8th, states Mrs. L. V. Peacock, secretary. A large gathering was present. The meeting opened with the singing of "The Maple Leaf." During the business of the meeting the financial committee presented their report, showing that the sale of home-cooking, held July 27th, had netted \$47.05. The Local extended its thanks to all the ladies who kindly gave donations, particularly Mrs. C. Scott and Mrs. H. Young. The sale was a splendid success. The Local gave an unanimous vote in favor of definite steps being taken by the women to start a hospital as soon as threshing is over. The Local members pledged themselves to help to interest the various school boards of the district in having adequate playground equipment. At the close of the meeting the hostesses, Mrs. C. Marple and Mrs. A. Marple, Sr., served a delicious lunch.

Urge Commencement of the Whitecourt Highway

Other Peace River Resolutions Deal with Weed Control and Moral Instruction

Commencement of construction this season of the Whitecourt highway, or at least a portion of it of sixty miles in length, was urged by the Peace River U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Convention, in a resolution adopted by the delegates. A general report of the Convention was published in *The U.F.A.* recently, and the list of important resolutions has now been received from the secretary-treasurer, Charles F. Hopkins. Among them is a resolution in respect to the cleaning of noxious weeds from settlers' effects, and of grain cars at the terminals; and the following resolution dealing with teaching in educational institutions:

Higher Principles of Living

"Whereas, we believe that the education of the individual is not necessarily a benefit to the state, since we have instances wherein education has been used by the individual to the detriment of society at large;

"Be it resolved, that those who teach in our public and high schools and in our university, be encouraged to make use of any opportunity they may have of instilling into the minds of the pupils and students appreciation of the higher principles of living."

With reference to the problem of weed control, Mr. Hopkins pointed out that as in the Peace River there is an enormous amount of land just being broken, and as it is not as yet infested with noxious

weeds except in small areas, it is possible for this area to offer clean seed to the West. The weeds now in the country, however, have been brought in with settlers' effects and on cars coming from weed-infested districts. A resolution was therefore adopted urging most strongly the adoption of:

"Legislation as soon as possible to enforce the inspection and cleaning of noxious weeds from settlers' effects at point of loading," and also the enforcement of "cleaning of grain cars at the terminals."

Why Highway is Needed

The reasons why the construction of the Whitecourt highway at the earliest possible date is considered desirable are set forth at length in the following resolution:

"Whereas this route (The Whitecourt highway) would greatly assist the settlers east of the Big Smoky River in opening up truck service to market their produce as well as opening up over two million acres of arable land for settlement; and

"(2) Whereas the trend of land settlement follows the travelled highways; and

"(3) Whereas, due consideration was exercised by the people of this district in not trying to embarrass or force the hand of the Government until such time as progress had been made with the Peace River Highway; and

"(4) Whereas the Peace River Highway was to be made passable during the year 1928; and

"(5) Whereas the financial burden of the Provincial Government has been greatly reduced on account of the disposition of its railroads; and

"(6) Whereas, the route suggested for this highway follows the high level ground, well drained, of good soil formation and fairly clear which would make the construction very reasonable; and

"(7) Whereas, the route is within easy reach of Edmonton, being only a distance from Grande Prairie to Edmonton of 286 miles and requiring only a distance of 63 miles to be opened up, being that portion from the point at which the proposed route leaves the Edson trail 26 miles south of Sturgeon Lake to the crossing of the Athabasca River; and

"(8) Whereas, this route would be the connecting link of a highway from Fort St. John, B.C., to Edmonton and beyond; and

"(9) Whereas, the demand for opening up this highway is well warranted according to the detailed information attached;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that a start be made on the construction of the Whitecourt Highway early in the season of 1929, or at least that portion of the highway from 26 miles south of Sturgeon Lake to the Athabasca River as heretofore referred to, being a distance of 63 miles, be opened up."

IN THE PEACE RIVER

Wheat cutting in the Peace River district commenced at Judah on August 8th, when a fine field of Garnet Wheat was cut.

Hold Notable Co-Operative Conference in Manitoba

Delegates Representing Many Phases of Co-operation Join Hands for Common Ends

The following account of a recent co-operative conference in Manitoba which marks a notable chapter in the history of the co-operative movement in the sister Province, is given in the Winnipeg *Weekly News* of August 9th:

The Manitoba Co-operative Conference, representing a gross annual turnover of \$130,000,000 and a membership of 40,000, held its first annual meeting on Wednesday at the Wheat Pool offices, Winnipeg. Colin H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Pool, was chairman.

Sixty members of the executive boards of Manitoba co-operative organizations attended.

Delegates representing producer organizations at the conference included the following: Wheat, \$80,000,000; live stock, \$5,000,000; dairy, \$3,000,000; poultry, \$1,000,000; wool, \$100,000; fish, \$600,000. The Wawanesa Mutual carries \$40,000,000 fire insurance for 15,000 members, and the Co-operative Wholesale did \$300,000 business last year, and is now doing business at the rate of \$120,000 a month.

Educational Campaign Planned

To make its organization more effective, the conference decided to promote education among adults and children. At as early a date as possible a Co-operative Institute will be held at the Agricultural College. It was felt that the best advertisement for the producers' pools was their annual statements.

The educational campaign will stress the desirability of co-operative purchasing and the establishment of a distributing "co-op" throughout the prairies.

School Bill is Endorsed by Didsbury Convention

Approve Road Policy and Oppose Assisted Immigration—Claypool and Baker Speak

The Didsbury Constituency U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. held their annual convention in Carbon on August 7th. Fully 100 delegates were present, the meeting being declared an open one. The principal speakers were A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., and the Minister of Education, Hon. Perren Baker.

Mr. Claypool reviewed the phenomenal success of the U.F.A. in solving the hard problems of the Province under stress of the huge difficulties in their first years of office. He spoke of the success attained in the three greatest problems they had to face: Railroads, Irrigation and Telephones. No other Government could have accomplished as much, because the present one had the support of the rank and file through the U.F.A. Locals. The present problems were: Taxation, Power Development and Education. Mr. Claypool spoke of the Natural Resources question as being now definitely within sight of settlement, and cautioned the people to go slowly re development of power, giving as his reason the immense expenditure which would be involved, the thinly settled condition of our rural areas, etc.

Re education, the member said the Minister was here to handle that for us so he talked awhile on the road building program and yielded the floor to Mr. Baker.

The Minister gave a very clear understanding of the changes in the proposed bill, answering all questions put to him afterwards in his kindly and clear manner, sometimes waxing humorous in defense of the system. The convention was so well pleased that they adopted, by a good majority, a resolution supporting the Minister's proposed changes.

Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were passed:

One, asking the Government to obtain power to demand a daily cream sheet by all creameries operating in the Province;

Two, urging that municipal districts be given more stringent control over commercial trucks on dirt roads;

Third, asking the Government to control chain stores and lumber yards so they cannot reduce prices at one point to the detriment of co-operative enterprises;

Fourth, commending the Provincial Government in their attitude on the power question and asking that power be developed on a Government basis when the time is feasible;

Fifth, protesting against the present Dominion system of assisted immigration;

Sixth, commending the Provincial Government on their road building program and asking that they be not stampeded into larger expenditures by the force of recent propaganda; and

Seventh, that the indigents in municipalities be taken care of by some form of insurance to be created by the Government.

An excellent dinner and supper were served by the Carbon U.F.W.A., who received a hearty vote of thanks from the convention.

All the previous officers were re-elected en bloc, and the meeting adjourned at 7 p.m., having been a most successful one.

Mrs. CORA J. KERNS.

Pool Taking Action Against Contract Breakers

(By Pool Publicity Dept.)

Following the cut-off on the 15th of July when the 1928-29 Pool was closed, the Alberta Wheat Pool is taking court action against Pool members who failed to deliver all the wheat they raised during that crop year. The Pool contract calls for the delivery of all wheat raised by each Pool member within the confines of the Province and the stipulated penalty for infractions is 25 cents a bushel. While the great bulk of the members are loyal, there are some who have apparently overlooked their legal obligations, and the organization is taking energetic action against the latter. It is realized by the Pool that court action is undesirable but at the same time it is not fair to the bulk of the membership for a comparatively small number to act disloyally and flout their contract.

U. S. CROP REPORT

The United States Government crop report estimates the 1929 total production of wheat at 774,000,000 bushels. Of this total 568,000,000 is Winter wheat and 205,000,000 Spring and Durum Wheat. In 1928 the total wheat production of the United States was 902,000,000 bushels.

Stettler U.F.A. Convention Is Most Successful

Members of Constituency and Officers give Addresses on Public Issues

Clear skies and bright sunshine greeted the farmers and farm women as they gathered in Stettler for their Annual Convention on August 9th.

The forenoon was taken up by the U.F.W.A., who were addressed by Mrs. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., and Mrs. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. Director for Camrose.

At 2 p.m. the Convention was called to order by the president, M. R. Holder. H. A. Blair, Mayor of Stettler, gave an address of welcome on behalf of the town of Stettler. This was followed by the election of a chairman and secretary for the meeting. Mr. Holder was elected chairman, and E. A. Hanson, secretary.

Robt. Gardiner, M.P. for Acadia, then addressed the Convention, dealing mainly with the changes in the Canada Grain Act made at the last session of Parliament. A resolution asking that the Certificate Final from terminal elevators show the composition of the mix that has taken place, passed by a one vote majority.

A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., for Stettler, gave a very complete and comprehensive report of the last session of the Legislature. A number of questions were asked in regard to the new Farm Loan Act.

The election of officers for the coming year took place just before the adjournment for supper, and resulted as follows:

M. R. Holder, re-elected president by acclamation. Mrs. R. Price, having held the office of vice-president for a number of years, refused to stand for re-election. Mrs. Nellie Chinn was then elected vice-president.

The following were elected directors: Mr. R. Groat, Endiang; Mr. B. C. Duncan, Big Valley; Mr. R. Beattie, Stettler; Mr. Duncan Clark, Stettler; Mr. E. Armstrong, Botha; Mr. Arlie Johnson, Alliance.

The first subject taken up at the evening session was that of resolutions. The first, dealing with compulsory summer fallowing every third year, was voted down. The second resolution, asking the Provincial Government to consider the issuing of motor vehicle licenses on a quarterly basis, was passed.

Mrs. Zipperer then addressed the convention briefly, dealing particularly with the new Farm Loan Act.

J. E. Brown, U.F.A. director for Camrose and a former president of this Association, spoke briefly on the urgent necessity for greater effort on the part of the farmer for organization. Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., was the next speaker and gave a splendid address on the U.F.A. movement, especially in regard to the importance of the Junior part of it. She left the impression of being a very worthy successor to the former President, Mrs. Gunn.

Wm. Irvine, M.P. for Wetaskiwin, was the last speaker and, in his usual interesting style, held the audience spell-bound for an hour and a half.

Taken all through, it was one of the very best conventions we have had. The speakers were all good and the delegates and visitors went home with a good supply of material to think over, which is bound to bear fruit for the betterment of conditions for the men and women on the land.

E. A. HANSON,
Big Valley, Alta. Secretary.

Harvesting Short-Strawed Crop With Ordinary Binder

Binder Adapted to Do Work of Header

To assist in the solution of the problem of harvesting the short strawed crop which is found in many parts of Alberta this year, the Alberta Department of Agriculture has recently been conducting investigations into the possibility of making changes in binders at little cost which will enable them to do similar work to that done by the header.

Successful experiments have been carried out, and we print below a description, by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, of the means by which the necessary changes may be made, to enable farmers to save what feed they can in the short crop districts and also to secure every possible bushel of grain without undue expenditure for equipment. In the south many farmers had to meet problems similar to that with which other districts are now meeting and experience then gained has been found useful to the Department in making its recommendations.

Minister's Statement

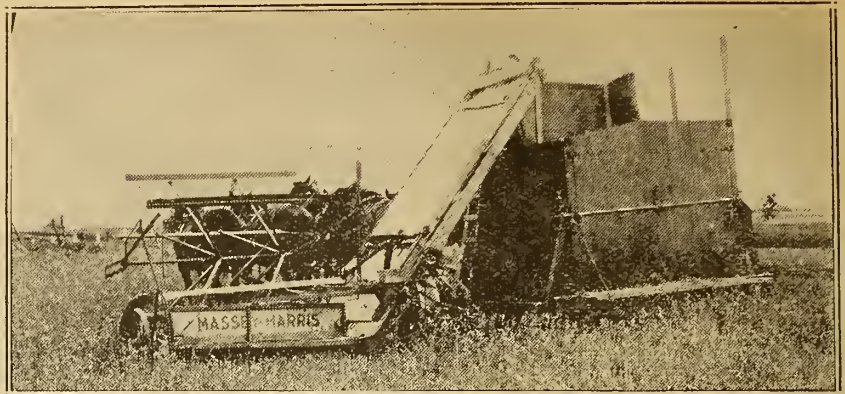
The Minister's statement, which was issued immediately after our last issue went to press, and has been given some publicity, is as follows:

The ordinary grain binder is but poorly adapted to the harvesting of such crop. Some of the cut grain is lost in elevating and more by the time it passes the packers; sheaves are poorly bound or not bound at all, with the result that much of the grain is lost in handling. To overcome the drawbacks of the binder for harvesting such grain, the header has been invented and is now used extensively in some districts, but since the present conditions are not likely to be soon repeated, the purchase of headers would not be justified. It is possible, however, to make certain changes in the binder at low expense that will enable it to do similar work to that done by the header. Such changes are outlined below:

The Necessary Changes

First remove the sheaf carrier and binder parts and the idle roller. An extension elevator is then added to the ordinary elevator, so that instead of using only one elevator canvas, three are employed. The front and rear sides of the extension are built similar to the original elevator. The drive is from the upper rollers of the extended elevator. This drive is secured by bolting to the upper front end of the extended elevator another gear assembly like the one on the upper front of the short elevator. The two gear assemblies are connected by a square rod with a universal joint at each end.

It will be found necessary in the upper gear assembly to key the front end of the lower elevator roller shaft to the gear; otherwise the gear would unscrew from the roller shaft, as the strain is reversed on the threads. This may be done by drilling a hole into the roller shaft and half into the gear. Tap the hole, and screw in a bolt for a key. The lower end of the extension elevator is hinged on one bolt at each side to permit of flexibility in up and down motion. The



The device described in accompanying article in use in field.

extension elevator is suspended in proper position by means of a rod attached to a ball at the upper end. The rod extends from the hole to the platform frames behind the grain wheel.

It is an advantage to increase the speed of the canvas to insure more effective delivery of the grain. This is effected by wrapping the driving rollers with one thickness of narrow belting and by putting on a speed sprocket, which can be secured from the various machine companies. In order to brush the heads on to the platform canvas more effectively and keep the guards clear, the reel slats should be widened about three inches by nailing on them some flexible material such as linoleum or very heavy canvas. A more durable arrangement is to hinge another reel slat to each regular one by means of three narrow strips of belting. For windy weather a canvas hood may be attached over the upper end of the elevator.

Handling Cut Grain

Two ways of handling the cut grain are suggested. The one involving the least expense for equipment requires the use of ordinary wagon racks as receptacles for the cut grain—a wagon being drawn along the side of the converted binder. It will be necessary to make the bottom,

sides and ends of the rack tight, and it may be advisable to lower the side of the rack next the binder, so that the elevator may project well above it.

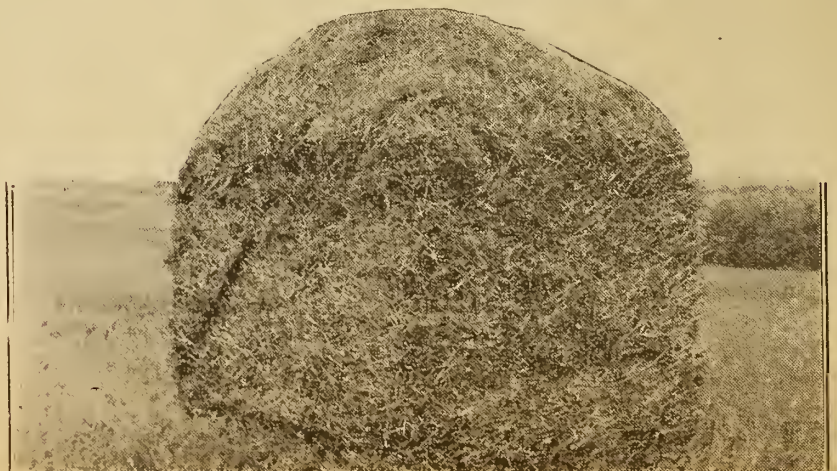
Two such racks would be necessary, so that while one is unloading the grain at the stack the other would be in use with the binder. Stacks of headed grain are usually built rather narrow—10 or 12 feet—but may be as long and high as convenient. Spoilage in stacks is very infrequent unless a lot of green weeds are cut with the grain, provided of course that the grain is reasonably mature.

The other method of handling the cut grain calls for the use of what is known as a header barge, which has been in successful use for several years in sections of the Province. The barge is a specially constructed portable form about seven feet square which moulds the stack as the grain pours into it from the binder. A man in the barge spreads the grain and tramps it, and when it is full and topped off, making a stack about eight feet high; the barge is tilted back and the grain is slid out. The stacks are left with perpendicular sides and tops that shed the rain. The grain cures well in these small stacks and produces a good grade.

There are three ways of threshing these stacks: First they may be arranged

(Continued on page 30)

Short-Strawed Grain in Stack



The Canadian Farm Loans Scheme in Operation

An Interview With the Provincial Treasurer

Since the machinery of the Canadian Long Term Farm Loans scheme was set in motion in Alberta, *The U.F.A.* has received inquiries from a number of readers in regard to certain features of the undertaking, particularly with reference to the rate of interest and the subscription of capital stock, amounting to five per cent of the sum loaned, which is made by the borrower, and also in regard to the purposes for which loans may be obtained.

We publish below an interview given to *The U.F.A.* by Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, in which these questions are dealt with. Farmers who have applied for loans have received copies of the regulations from the Board, and others may obtain them on writing to the head office of the Board in Edmonton.

It may be stated in brief that every applicant must be at least 21 years of age; must satisfy the Board as to character and reputation and experience in and capacity for farming; that his business is farming, or that he proposes to acquire a farm for immediate occupation; and that he owns, occupies or cultivates or proposes immediately to acquire, occupy and cultivate the land on the security of which he applies for a loan. No loans will be advanced in excess of \$10,000, or be made in excess of 40 per cent of the Board's appraised value of the land for agricultural purposes, and loans will not be made in excess of 20 per cent of the fully insured improvements. An inspection fee of \$10 must accompany each loan, together with legal expenses on a cost basis. The Board requires a first mortgage on the property in respect to which a loan is advanced.

Interest and Plans of Repayment

The rate of interest is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the rate on arrears 7 per cent. It is repayable on the amortization plan, in annual or semi-annual instalments of principal and interest. Four alternative methods of payment may be adopted by the borrower as follows, Plan No. 1 being used in the absence of an expression of preference by the borrower:

Plan No. 1.—Twenty-two annual instalments of \$8.50 for each \$100, and final, twenty-third instalment of \$8.31 per \$100.

Plan No. 2.—Forty-four annual instalments of \$4.25 per \$100 and forty-fifth and final instalment of \$5.25 per \$100.

Plan No. 3.—Thirty-one annual instalments of \$7.50 for each \$100, and final, thirty-second, payment of \$7.47 per \$100.

Plan No. 4.—Sixty-three semi-annual instalments of \$3.75 per \$100.

The whole or any part of a loan may be repaid on any date on which an instalment comes due, subject to Board regulations.

As a shareholder, the borrower will be entitled to share in the profits of the Board's operations, and when accumulated dividends and accrued interest thereon are sufficient to provide for the balance due under the loan, the total will be credited to the borrower as a final payment.

Mr. Reid Discusses Scheme

In considering the whole Canadian Farm Loan Scheme, it is necessary to hold certain things clearly in mind, stated Hon. R. G. Reid, in discussing the scheme recently with *The U.F.A.*, the first and the most important of which probably is that it is an attempt to obtain money on mortgage loans on farm property at cost. Having this in

mind, said Mr. Reid, the system is being designed and set up in such a way that any profit that arises out of the operation of the Board shall accrue to the borrowers under the scheme.

"Incidentally, of course, if there is any loss under the scheme, which it seems rather difficult to anticipate, then that loss will be shared in by the borrowers under the scheme to the extent of the share capital that they subscribe for," the Minister added. "It is rather difficult for me to see how it would be possible for it to be regulated in any other way if this fundamental principle is adhered to, and so, in the first instance, the whole operation of the Board is governed by the price that must be paid for the money.

"Provincial Governments at the present time are paying slightly over 5 per cent. It is quite likely that the Farm Loan Board will be paying the same amount, approximately. It is apparent, therefore, that money can only be available for farm loans on the basis of this 5 per cent plus whatever may be the cost of the administration of the system, and in administration provision must be made for any loss that is incidental to the conduct of the business.

Percentage of Spread

"In certain countries where schemes of this description are in operation, the percentage of spread between the cost and the percentage at which it is loaned comes very close to one half of one per cent. I think this is the case in New Zealand and it is also the case that it has been less than 1 per cent in most of the Australian states. It is easy to understand that this cost would probably be a little higher than in their states, and whether or not 1 per cent is sufficient is a question that can only be determined by experience. While the spread that is being charged by the Canadian Farm Loan Board is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, this is not such a serious matter as might appear on the face of it, having in mind again that the whole system is to be operated on a cost basis. For every \$100 worth loaned (that is subscribed), the borrower subscribes for \$5 of share capital. The Federal Government and the Provincial Government each subscribe for an additional 5 per cent and the interest rate which they may be paid on the money that is advanced to the scheme in this way is limited to 5 per cent irrespective of whether the money costs them more than this amount or not.

"On the other hand, the common shareholders (if we might call them such, the borrowing shareholders), carry the only stock on which dividends can be paid in excess of 5 per cent, and so, for instance, if the cost of operation were found to be only 1 per cent where $1\frac{1}{2}$

per cent had been charged, the half of 1 per cent or surplus which would accumulate after certain reserves had been taken care of, would be available for distribution in dividends to the borrower shareholders and would be placed to the credit of their accounts, and would be available for the reduction of the mortgage debt.

Will Adjust Itself

"I think it becomes apparent from the foregoing that while the amount of spread as between cost of money and loaning interest rate is a matter of some importance, that it is largely a matter that will adjust itself. I think it also would be apparent that if a low level of cost be established, there would be some readjustment made of the whole matter in the future when the spread would be reduced. It might be asked, for instance, why it is that the shareholders are not paid at the flat rate of 5 per cent on their share capital on the same basis as the Dominion and Provincial Governments are? The answer of course is that such a proceeding would exclude them from participating in the profits of the scheme, or in other words, from getting the service that they are getting from the agency of the Farm Loan Board at cost.

Purposes of Loans

"Some questions have been raised about the limited purposes for which loans could be obtained, and for that reason it is interesting to turn to Section 7 of the Canadian Farm Loan Act and sub-section 2 thereof, in which it states that the profits of such loan shall be used for the following purposes and no others:

- (a) To purchase farm land;
- (b) To purchase fertilizers, seed, live-stock, tools, machinery and any implements and equipment necessary to the proper operation of the farm mortgaged;
- (c) To erect farm buildings or to clear, drain, fence or make any other permanent improvement tending to increase the productive value of the land;
- (d) To discharge liabilities already accumulated;
- (e) Any purpose which in the judgment of the Board may be reasonably considered as improving the value of the land for agricultural purposes.

"A careful reading of this sub-section will indicate that particular attention is given to sub-section (e) and that the purpose for which the loans can be obtained almost cover every contingency that may arise in connection with the operation or acquisition of a farm.

Loans Must Be Sound

"It is well to remember, of course, that this piece of legislation is not designed to do anything else than to conduct a mortgage farm loan business, and that it is impossible for a business of that description to be carried out successfully if any departure be made from what is consistent with good business principles, in other words, that the loan shall be sound. It may also be unnecessary for me to mention, but it is nevertheless the case, that any volume of unsound loans which resulted in loss would have a direct and a very serious effect on the whole

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Bow River Farmers Rally at Great U.F.A. Convention

Member Receives Enthusiastic Reception on Presenting Report to Large Gathering at Gleichen—Many New Memberships in U.F.A. Paid In—Convention Endorses New School Bill—Oppose Assisted Farm Immigration—Ask Inquiry Into High Cost of Fuel Oil

By H. W. LEONARD, Tudor

In spite of unprecedentedly hot weather, the annual convention of the Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, held in Gleichen on July 30th and 31st, was one of the best attended and most successful in the history of this constituency. Fully 250 delegates and visitors were present, and the great enthusiasm with which the report of E. J. Garland, M.P., upon his stewardship at Ottawa was received, and with which the delegates expressed their confidence in him, demonstrated very clearly that the people in Bow River are very much alive to Federal issues, and that they have closely followed the record of the representative of the constituency. For about two hours the convention paid close attention through the stifling heat to his clear-cut and convincing account of events in the Dominion Parliament and their bearing on the interests of the primary producers of this Province. During the course of the convention 340 memberships were paid in, and there is every evidence of the determination of the farmers and farm women of Bow River to carry on their work in the constituency even more effectively in the future than in the past.

Gleichen's Splendid Reception

At the outset we desire to compliment the Gleichen board of trade and the Gleichen people for the splendid reception and assistance they gave to the convention. Everything we had asked for or suggested had been arranged so promptly and cheerfully that the two days' program went through without a hitch or a complaint, which made it very pleasant for all of us. The welcome signs and banners in the shop windows and on the streets created a most happy frame of mind for the event.

After he had called the convention to order, P. G. Donkin, president of the constituency association, was elected chairman and J. H. Schmaltz assistant chairman. The invocation by Rev. Mr. Corcorran, of Gleichen, was followed by a bright and cordial address of welcome by Mayor Purcell. The remainder of the morning sufficed to dispose of routine business—adoption of minutes and board reports, etc.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Mrs. Green of the Berrywater Local, accompanied by Mrs. Goodwin, of Gleichen, delighted the convention with a beautiful vocal solo. Privileges of the floor without the right to vote were extended to all U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior members present, and this privilege was also extended to the people of Gleichen (a new departure), who had expressed a desire to speak after the Minister of Education's anticipated address on the proposed Education Act. This opportunity was very tactfully used by the Gleichen people, and added much to the mutual good feeling manifest throughout the whole meeting.

The Livestock Pool

A. B. Claypool, M.L.A. for Didsbury, and President of the Livestock Pool, then addressed the convention with one of his characteristically short, concise, well-packed speeches, on the livestock

pooling situation and the necessity for the hog producers to establish a modern packing plant so that the surplus of hog products, facing a weak market, always existing under such conditions, could be processed and stored to be supplied to the market later when selling conditions were better for the producers, thus insuring for the producer the real and full average price for his products. That such a weakness exists was clearly shown by the market figures Mr. Claypool quoted. This is the next logical move for the producers of livestock to take, especially, as Mr. Claypool stated, because the buyers of livestock, consisting, until lately of seven companies, have by consolidations been reduced virtually to only two very strong organizations. Organization must be met by equally strong farmer-owned organizations. The address was well received and impressed many with the necessity of livestock organization even in those parts of the Province where wheat is the main product. Mr. Claypool also intimated that a truck service was under consideration by the Livestock Pool to meet that need.

Baker on School Bill

Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, was never in better form and gave the large audience of some 250 people the best exposition of the proposed School Act the writer has yet heard. Though the heat was almost unbearable, the audience paid the closest attention, which was evidenced by the questions asked following the address. These were keen and to the point, to such an extent that the Minister good naturedly remarked that some of them were of the "stand and deliver" order. It was clear, however, that the address was impressive, as at the close of it a resolution was passed endorsing the bill with only two or three dissenting votes, a rather remarkable vote from delegates coming, many of them, from highly assessed districts which will feel heavily the equalized assessment feature of the bill.

Later a resolution was passed, which was heard by the Minister, asking that the examination fees payable by students taking examinations be eliminated from the School Act. It was passed almost unanimously and supported by some very able and vigorous speeches by the delegates. The Minister, answering questions on this matter, was not quite so happy as on his School Bill, as he gave no better reasons for the continued imposition of this tax than he has heretofore. The delegates as a whole are clearly opposed to this tax. It is often, as was shown in the debate, very unjust and always irritating. The money involved, if needed, as was pointed out by the Minister, could, it was the opinion of the convention, be raised in some other and less exasperating way.

A resolution from Beiseiker asked that all telephone poles hereafter erected be placed within one foot of the edge of the road allowances to enable modern road making machinery to operate efficiently, which is not now the case, especially with the conveyor type of grader. It was pointed out that the electric line poles are so placed and the telephone poles

as now set often seriously interfere with the most economical work being done.

Members' Indemnity

A resolution asking the convention to go on record in favor of an increased indemnity for members of Parliament was passed without opposition.

After considerable discussion, which was all favorable, a resolution was passed that "we are absolutely opposed to any further assisted immigration for settlement on the land until general farm conditions improve, over a period of years, indicating that a better demand exists for stable farm products than at present," and endorsing the attitude of the U.F.A. member in Parliament on this subject.

A resolution asking the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Malcolm, to have printed and distributed to "the trade" immediately the new grain tickets authorized by Parliament at the last session, to avoid any possibility of confusion in the handling of this year's crop by way of hybrid, mongrel, or other illegitimate documents, as happened last year, was passed.

The evening was spent at a very enjoyable dance in the community hall which was well attended. Excellent music was furnished by Tom Shaw's Calgary orchestra and was much appreciated. One of the features of the evening was the dancing of several Indians from the Reservation close by Gleichen. No native war dancing, but all the modern steps of the most intricate nature were exhibited by several "Laughing Waters" of dusky beauty, and their sinuous boy friends. It is clear that the education of the wards of the nation is not being neglected. Both their dancing and painting are up to the most modern standards.

The Weed Problem

After the Wednesday morning call to order, S. J. Ewing, of the Provincial Weed Inspection Department, gave a very important and interesting talk on the weed situation in the Province, with special reference to the alarming spread of sow thistle and means for its eradication, as well as other noxious weeds. He stated that the chemical plant poison now being experimented with by the Government and many of the municipalities gives promise of excellent results and should be watched carefully by all farmers as an efficient means of getting the best of persistent weeds not amenable to ordinary cultivation methods.

Wednesday's Resolutions

During the day the following resolutions were adopted:

1. "Resolved that we urge the Canadian Government to use its influence in connection with other nations to see that reduction in armaments takes place at once."
2. "Resolved that the convention reaffirm the resolution of Mr. William Irvine, namely, That in case of war all wealth as well as man power and industry be conscripted."
3. "Resolved that this convention go on record as being absolutely op-

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Many Public Issues Discussed at Camrose Convention

Federal U.F.A. Convention Expresses Confidence in Member—Urges Alberta Government to Appeal to Privy Council on Natural Resources Issue—Not Satisfied with Federal Government's Policy

W. T. Lucas, M.P., the representative of Camrose in the House of Commons, received a very hearty expression of appreciation and of confidence in his services, following the presentation of his report on the last session of Parliament to the Camrose U.F.A. Federal Constituency Convention in the picture theatre at Forestburg on Thursday, August 1st. Robert Gardiner, M.P., chairman of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa, who was one of the speakers of the day, in congratulating all present on the splendid reception they had given their member, stated that the convention was one of the best which he had attended. The convention heard addresses by other prominent speakers, and adopted several resolutions which have an important bearing upon public policy. Hector MacKenzie, the president of the Association, was the elected chairman of the convention. Thirty-two U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals were represented by forty-two delegates, and there were many visitors.

The Resolutions

Full consideration of the new Education Bill by the people of the Province prior to the next session of the Legislature was urged in the first resolution adopted by the Convention.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture was asked to arrange forthwith "to employ some of the unemployed agriculturists in putting up hay where it can be found to meet the feed shortage for the coming winter."

The Alberta Government were also asked "to conduct an investigation to ascertain whether the present prices of oil and gasoline are justified." The resolution on this subject pointed out that although Alberta is producing oil and gasoline in large quantities, the price of this commodity is unduly high.

Another resolution recorded the convention's appreciation of "the splendid fight of our U.F.A. members in the readjustment of the Board of Grain Commissioners, especially the efforts of Messrs. Garland and Coote."

Government assistance to enable farmers' sons to settle on the land was sought "as they are more accustomed to conditions here than the new settlers who are being brought in, as most are unfit for farming."

Natural Resources

The following resolution on the subject of Alberta's Natural Resources was adopted:

"Resolved, that this Convention is not satisfied with the present Federal Government policy in relation to the development of Natural Resources;

"We therefore urge the Provincial Government to appeal to the Privy Council to get a ruling on the standing of the Province on this important question."

The Convention asked that Section 29 of the Municipal Hail Insurance be struck out, on the ground that it is unfair, and that "the responsibility of taking on insurance be with the hail insurance company."

Discontinuance of the "permission granted to certain organizations to carry on gambling and games of chance," was sought. The Provincial Government

were asked to provide that "the penalty for unpaid taxes for 1929, retroactive, be reduced to seven per cent, the usual bank interest," on the ground that "a great many taxpayers will be unable to pay their taxes owing to bad crops this fall."

Municipal Secretaries' Meeting

The following resolution was also adopted:

"Whereas the annual meeting of municipal secretaries is held in connection with the annual meeting of the Municipal Hail Insurance Board, for which the Hail Insurance Board is paying all expenses; and

"Whereas the business transacted at the secretaries' convention had nothing whatever to do with municipal hail insurance; and

"Whereas the representation at the municipal insurance meeting was unfair, inasmuch as twenty-five or twenty-six delegates were councillors that had not insured in the municipal hail insurance.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the municipal secretaries' meeting be done away with, and that the funds formerly spent for said meeting, be used towards expenses to elect delegates for the annual meeting, and that said delegates be elected at the annual municipal meeting, by those ratepayers that are insured in the municipal hail insurance."

At the opening session, Mr. MacKenzie gave a very interesting report on the work of the executive during the past years and the remainder of the morning was devoted to routine business, committee, being appointed as follows: Order of Business and Credentials, A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., J. E. Brown, Mrs. G. Roose; Resolutions, A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., Charles P. Hayes, A. Lugar.

Directors' Reports Well Received

The afternoon session was opened with the singing of "O Canada." Mrs. A. L. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. Director, then gave an address on the work of the Association and particularly of the U.F.W.A., which was received with hearty applause. J. E. Brown outlined the problems and achievements of the U.F.A., and urged all present to keep the membership up to standard. He received an enthusiastic welcome from the delegates, as did A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., for Stettler, who congratulated the mayor and board of trade of Forestburg on the splendid arrangements they had made to welcome the delegates and visitors, and A. G. Andrews, M.L.A. for Sedgewick, who spoke on various Provincial problems.

Dr. L. M. Rogers, mayor of Forestburg, then extended an invitation to the Association to hold their next convention in Forestburg.

W. T. Lucas, M.P., in his opening remarks, thanked all who had been responsible for the large and successful gathering. He gave a very valuable outline of the work of the last session at Ottawa.

A comprehensive description of the amendments to the Canada Grain Act was given by Robt. Gardiner, M.P., who also discussed the Wheat Pool contract and the principles and practice of co-operation. The convention expressed its appreciation of Mr. Gardiner's fine address by a hearty vote of thanks.

Officers Elected

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Charles P. Hayes, Strome; first vice-president, Mrs. Ed. Kehoe, Camrose; second vice-president, G. Oberg, Forestburg; directors, division one, N. Toppe, Merna; division two, A. Haywood, Gadsby; division three, James McConnell, Nevis; division four, W. J. Brady, Edberg; division five, A. Rhyason, Bawlf; division six, F. Grandage, Lougheed.

Following the convention, a meeting of the board was held, when F. Grandage was re-elected secretary-treasurer and press correspondent.

The convention proved, by common consent, one of the most successful ever held in the Camrose Federal constituency.

Wainwright Convention Held at Buffalo Park

Much Enthusiasm Shown at Gathering on August 3rd

The Wainwright Provincial Constituency Association held its convention on Saturday, August 3rd, at the Buffalo Park in Wainwright.

While the attendance was rather small, the enthusiasm shown and the pleasure derived were all that could be desired. Seldom is there such a universality of opinion as the one expressed that it was a great success.

The officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, C. T. Hill, Irma; Vice-president, B. C. Lees, Edgerton; Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Postans, Heath. The Directors elected were Hugh Lacey, Mrs. Mel. Johnstone, Fred Ford, Mr. McDougall and J. Fenton.

Three very interesting addresses were listened to with interest, J. R. Love, M.L.A., giving his report of the year's legislation, W. J. Jackman, the Wheat Pool representative in the Argentine, telling of conditions there, and Hon. Perren Baker speaking on the much discussed School Bill.

Lunch and supper were both served on the grounds by the women present.

NEW ACCESSORY

The apparently respectable man was brought into a court for a petty theft. The Judge interrogated him, and it appeared he had been caught running off with a sign from a construction job.

"What did the sign say?" the Judge asked.

"No Help Wanted."

"Well, what in the world did you want with it?"

"You see, Judge," was the meek answer. "I was going to hang it in the back of my car, where my wife could see it."—*Strand*.

"I do hope you keep cows in a pasture," said Mrs. Newlywed as she paid the milkman.

"Yes, madam," replied the milkman, "of course we keep them in a pasture."

"I'm so glad. I've been told that pasteurised milk is much the best."

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

"Be Just and Fair," Advice to Pool Agents

Pool Elevator System Built for Service and Not Profits—Agents of 435 Pool Elevators Meet in Calgary

During the week of August 5th the agents of Alberta Wheat Pool elevators assembled in Calgary and listened to addresses given by the directors and officials of the organization. A general discussion followed each address, and Pool elevator problems were considered from every angle.

The agents were told very plainly that their duty consisted in giving honest, equitable and efficient service to Pool members. They were impressed with the fact that their best interests lay in giving the membership fair weights. Pool elevators were not built to secure excess earnings but rather to give the Pool member every possible advantage, without discrimination.

Grain trade practises of exacting profits by hidden methods will not go with the Pool elevator system, the agents were told. Each agent must do all his business openly and must strive to show the membership that a new era has dawned and Pool members can now rely on their elevator system to treat them fairly.

This spirit was the key-note of the sessions, and it was made plain that agents who will not come up to the Pool standard are not wanted in the organization.

H. W. Wood's Advice

"Be fair and honest and give the best service."

This was the advice H. W. Wood gave the agents of Alberta Wheat Pool elevator agents assembled in the conference.

"There is not the slightest inducement for any Pool employee to be dishonest in any detail," the chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool stated. "You can give the best service by being fair and square."

Mr. Wood pointed out that this state of affairs was different under the old system of buying and selling for profit. Then, no matter how straight a man was, there was always the incentive to be dishonest. The Pool way places a premium on fairness and honesty.

The speaker declared that the success of the Pool movement depends upon co-operation and team-work. All have to learn to work harmoniously and efficiently for the sake of the 38,000 members who compose the Alberta Wheat Pool. The interests of the membership is supreme, but agents should make it a point to treat members with equity. No member or group of members should get preferred treatment over the rest.

Manager on Duty of Agents

R. D. Purdy, manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool and Pool elevators, urged the agents to get acquainted with the Pool members and to do their best to see that as much Pool wheat as possible was delivered to Pool elevators. He pointed out that this year the Alberta Pool would operate 435 elevators. Agents were urged to give Pool members fair weights and grades and the speaker pointed out that it will profit Pool agents nothing to have a large overage. The organization has been built up for the protection of the membership. Excess earnings are secondary to justice to the producer members.

Mr. Purdy stated that this year the Coarse Grains Pool would be in operation. Coarse Grains will be accepted from all

Wheat Pool members. When a Wheat Pool member who is also a member of the Coarse Grains Pool, delivers coarse grains, he will receive an initial payment and subsequently interim payments. Where a Wheat Pool member who is not a member of the Coarse Grains Pool delivers coarse grains, he will be given a warehouse receipt for his coarse grain at the point where he desires to dispose of it.

Mr. Purdy pointed out to the agents that Pool elevators are built for Pool members and non-Pool grain cannot be handled excepting where the Pool elevator is the only one at that shipping point. At points where there are other elevators besides the Pool house, the Pool operates under private license and Pool grain only can be handled. He stated that joint shipments can be taken in by Pool elevators in the instances of landlord and tenant, or where similar arrangements are in effect. The manager pointed out to the agents that while a large patronage dividend was paid out last year, excess earnings of Pool elevators will not be so large this year. This is due to the fact that the 1928 crop did not lend itself to mixing and that there was little tough grain. Furthermore, as the Pool elevator system is extended and points taken in where handlings are smaller, excess earnings will be more restricted.

T. E. Oliver's Address

T. E. Oliver, assistant manager, advised the assembled agents to give all Pool members courteous treatment, honest weights, actual grades, and to carefully preserve the identity of special bin shipments. He explained that Pool agents could not be permitted to over-grade, because the narrow margin of profit in Pool elevators did not permit it, and then, too, all Pool members must receive the same treatment. Non-Pool elevators appear to be willing to over-grade on Pool wheat, apparently to try and discredit the operations of Pool elevators,

Mr. Oliver said, but they have many more opportunities to make up losses than have Pool elevators.

Mr. Oliver said that while he was employed for years with a line elevator company, his experiences since coming to the Pool convinced him that the Pool way was the best and only way as far as the producer is concerned. He said that the Pool system gave the employee a chance to be fair and above-board with the producer.

Stand Up for Pool

J. H. Turner, general superintendent, urged the agents to stand up for their own organization and to defend it against anti-Pool propaganda. It had been brought to his attention that agents for grain company elevators spent a lot of time running down the Wheat Pool and he thought Pool elevator agents should do all they can to offset this adverse criticism.

Mr. Turner drew the agents' attention to the fact that orders for coal should be booked during August and September, as it can be bought cheaper during these months. He stated that the coal business was an important feature of Pool elevator operations and should not be treated as a mere sideline.

Weigh the members' grain just as though it were your own grain, was the speaker's admonition. The Pool elevator system does not want to take the outlandish weights which many line grain company elevators take.

Other speakers were: C. Jensen, director for Lethbridge district, W. McLeod, H. L. McDonald, C. B. McNeill, all divisional superintendents; T. R. Humphries, accountant; Jos. Bennett, terminal elevator superintendent; C. J. Floyd, grade checker; George Barrs, in charge of the traffic department; R. O. German, secretary; R. N. Mangles, superintendent growers' department; F. R. Martin, superintendent contract department; L. D. Nesbitt, superintendent publicity department; E. E. Eisenhower, field service, M. W. Jennings, construction department; Joe Quinn, W. H. Boyle, M. M. Porter, solicitor, and others.

GRAIN FLOW REGULATED

There is no doubt but what the Canadian Wheat Pool is the best, and most effective producers' organization that is, or ever had been in existence, for, what they have been able to do they have done in an able, honest and ingenious way, says the *Canadian Milling Journal*. They have not only regulated movement from the farms in an orderly way and erected local and terminal elevators to an extent that was generally thought impossible, but they have also regulated the flow of grain from the terminal elevators to consuming centres in foreign countries to the best advantage possible.

The Coarse Grains Pool is under way this year in Alberta. This Province has lagged behind the other Prairie Provinces in the matter of forming a Coarse Grains Pool. Members of this Pool will now be able to get the best average price obtainable over a year's marketing. The Pool way is the right way.

The Alberta Wheat Pool Expects Every Pool Member To Do His Duty

“Patronize Pool Elevators”

The coming crop year will give members of the Alberta Wheat Pool a rare opportunity to prove their loyalty and good judgment.

There will be a light crop this year. That is an assured fact. There will not be the immense flood of grain which choked elevators and railways last harvest.

With less grain to be handled, the elevator companies are going to strive to get every possible bushel put through their elevators. The greater the handlings they get the more profits they will make. About fifty per cent of all the wheat raised in Alberta is Pool wheat. There will be 435 Pool elevators in operation in this Province during the coming crop year. These elevators can handle about ninety per cent of all Pool grain.

EVERY BUSHEL OF POOL WHEAT WHICH CAN POSSIBLY BE DELIVERED TO A POOL ELEVATOR SHOULD GO THERE. The extreme importance of this cannot be over-estimated. This will be a “testing year” as far as the Pool elevator system is concerned, and Pool members should make it doubly sure that their own elevator system gets every possible bushel of Pool wheat.

Pool elevators are built for the exclusive use of Pool members. Not only does the Pool elevator system give Pool members protection in the weighing and handling of Pool grain, but they also are an important cog in the selling of Pool grain.

When Pool wheat is in Pool line elevators or terminals, it is readily available to the Selling Agency at all times. Experience has shown that this feature means dollars and cents to the Pool membership.

The protective feature of Pool elevators cannot be under-estimated. They are not operated for profit. They are operated exclusively for the convenience and service of the membership.

“Service” is a misused word these days. But no profit-seeking organization can or will give the true service that Pool elevators give to Pool members. The interests of the member is paramount. All else is secondary.

It is true that in the past the results of Pool elevators have been minimized by others whose private interests have been affected. A continuation of this campaign of innuendo may be expected in the future, and particularly during this crop year. But with a continuation of the staunch loyalty of the members, the Pool system cannot be harmed.

Members of the Alberta Pool have OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS INVESTED IN THEIR OWN ELEVATORS. This tremendous equity must be preserved and protected. The best way to do so is to deliver Pool wheat to Pool elevators.

Elevators owned or controlled by mergers and corporations are not operated for fun or for the benefit of any except the shareholders who see dividends. These elevator systems MUST MAKE PROFITS. This fact should be impressed on the mind of every Pool member who may be tempted by subtle promises to deliver his grain to an elevator organization other than his own.

Within a space of three brief years the Alberta Wheat Pool has built up a splendid elevator system and organization. The welfare of this system, which is the same thing as the welfare of the Pool member, rests with the membership.

**SHIP EVERY POSSIBLE BUSHEL OF POOL WHEAT THROUGH
POOL ELEVATORS**

Changes in Canada Grain Act

The Alberta Wheat Pool is publishing this article in order that its members may acquaint themselves with the amendments made to the Canada Grain Act at the last session of the House of Commons. The changes made in this historic act are of considerable importance, and every grain producer, and particularly those who are Pool members, should have a complete understanding of them.

It is a matter of common knowledge that grain producers as a class have not become sufficiently well-informed on their rights and privileges under the Canada Grain Act. The result has been that at various times they have been imposed upon. The Alberta Wheat Pool stands ready at all times to give advice and assistance to its members when they are in need of the same in order to secure their rights.

The principal changes in the Canada Grain Act made at the 1929 session of the House of Commons, may be classified under four headings as follows:

1. Changes in the Board of Grain Commissioners.
2. Re-defining of the rights of the producer under Section 150 (Campbell amendment.)
3. Changes in the regulations governing car order books.
4. Raising of the outturn standards from terminal elevators and the abolishing of mixing.

1. CANADA BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS

The outstanding weakness in the old Canada Grain Act lay in the fact that the Board of Grain Commissioners was not so constructed as to permit of the contact between the members of the Board and the farmer of whose rights they were guardians. The Agricultural Committee realized this by reason not alone of the evidence adduced before it, but by reason of the many complaints that arose and were undisposed of through the lack of contact between the Board and the producer. The act was therefore amended to set up a Board of Grain Commissioners comprised of three men whose duty it will be to travel around sufficiently to enable farmers to place their views and complaints before them in a practical way. In addition, the act now provides for assistant commissioners who shall devote the whole of their time to the performance of their duties and shall not accept any other office. These assistant commissioners will likely be located at Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. They are given authority to deal with complaints subject to an appeal to the Board itself. Their function will be to handle promptly all complaints that may arise in the territory to which they are assigned. It was felt that their residence in the grain-growing areas would enable these men to maintain a contact with the producers' point of view, and to deal promptly with their suggestions or complaints.

The salary of the Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners has been fixed at \$12,000 per annum. The Commissioners will be paid \$10,000 each. The salary of the sub-commissioners is to be fixed by order-in-council, but the committee was assured that the remuneration would be sufficiently substantial to attract good men to the positions. These increases were decided upon to enable the Government to secure the services of the best men obtainable.

Realizing that the grain business in Canada is growing rapidly and that producing and marketing conditions grow and alter just as rapidly, the committee made it clear that they considered it would be part of the duties of the new Board of Grain Commissioners to make from time to time the necessary investi-

gations to enable the Board to ask Parliament for such changes in the Grain Act as are necessary to keep it in tune with development. The Board may now proceed to investigate a complaint in writing. The complaint does not, in the first instance, have to be under oath. The Board may conduct investigations without complaint first being laid by anyone. This is considered of importance, because the knowledge that an investigation of any operation may be taken without complaint and without notice, is probably the best preventative of the doing of improper acts.

2. CHANGES IN SECTION 150 (Campbell Amendment)

Section 150 of the Canada Grain Act, more popularly known as the Campbell Amendment, was recommended by Parliament in 1927 and the import of it was to give any producer of grain the right to take his shipment to any country elevator, to put it into storage and, when he had paid his storage charges thereon, to direct that it be transported to any terminal elevator of his selection. The amendment provided that the person operating a country elevator should issue to a person delivering grain, a ticket which was to state, amongst other things, that the grain represented by the ticket was deliverable to the person on whose account it had been taken into store. Most of the private elevator companies took advantage of the closing words to evolve the "hybrid" ticket in order to prevent Wheat Pool members from diverting their grain to Pool terminals. The hybrid ticket stated that the grain was taken into store not on the account of the man delivering it, but on account of the Wheat Pool. The grain having been received on account of the Pool under this construction, the elevator companies took the stand that they could only deliver it to the Pool because the act stated that the grain was to be delivered to the person on whose account it had been taken into store. Pool members were thus deprived of the rights which the amendment particularly sought to give all grain producers.

In order to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs, Parliament, at the 1929 session, provided new wording for this particular section, which clearly and

definitely sets out that under no set of circumstances can the rights of the producer be taken away from him.

The New Section

The section now reads:

"(1) The operator of any country elevator shall deliver to any individual actually delivering grain for storage or shipment a warehouse receipt or receipts in the name of the individual, or jointly in the name of two or more individuals, designated by the individual actually delivering the grain. Such receipt or receipts shall be dated the day the grain was received and specify:

(a) the gross and net weight of such grain;

(b) the dockage for dirt or other cause;

(c) the grade of such grain when graded conformably to the grade fixed by law and in force at terminal points; and

(d) that the grain mentioned in such receipt has been received into store.

"2. Such receipt shall also state upon its face that the grain mentioned therein has been received into store, and that upon the return of such receipt, and upon payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges for receiving, storing, insuring, delivering or otherwise handling such grain, which may accrue up to the time of the return of the receipt, the grain is deliverable to the individual or individuals named in the said warehouse receipt, or to his or their order, from the country elevator where it was received for storage or, if he so desires, in quantities not less than earload lots, on track at any terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division, or at a proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth, so soon as the transportation company delivers the same at such terminal, and the certificate of grade and weight is returned.

"3. Nothing herein shall prevent the owner of such grain from, at any time before it is shipped to terminals, requiring it to be shipped to any other terminal than as hereinbefore provided."

The operator of the country elevator must now deliver to the individual actually delivering grain for storage or shipment a warehouse receipt in the name of the individual designated by the individual actually delivering the grain.

The act, then, provides that the grain is deliverable to the individual named in the receipt, or to his order. The element of ownership is entirely removed. The man in possession of the wheat designates the name to be inserted in the receipt. The rights conferred by the ticket are then exercisable by the person named in the ticket. For example, Jones, a hired man working for a grower, Smith, takes a load of the grower's wheat to an elevator. Jones should say to the elevator operator that he wants the ticket issued in the name of Smith. Smith is the person to whom the grain is deliverable, either out of the elevator in which it is stored or at the terminal chosen by Smith.

When the owner of the grain is ready to ship his car he should return his receipts to the elevator agent and, in the presence of a witness, tender payment of all charges. This means tendering money and the right change—not a cheque.

It was also decided to arrange for the printing of a standard grain ticket to be supplied by the Board of Grain Commissioners to all country elevators, this

ticket to take the form and appearance of a standard government certificate, and that the use of any other ticket than that supplied by the Board shall be illegal. This will effectively overcome the practice of elevator companies of using tickets printed according to their own ideas but which may be not in conformity with the desire of Parliament.

3. RE CAR ORDER BOOK

The old car order book failed to make a fair distribution of cars mainly because of the abuse of proxies. The Brown Commission, having taken evidence throughout Saskatchewan and some portions of Alberta, made a recommendation to Parliament for a new car order book system, which has been incorporated in this year's amendments to the Canada Grain Act as section 29. Its salient features are:

The car order book is open all the time. There is no other way of getting a car than through the car order book.

No one can act as agent for more than one person at a time. If Jones orders a car as Smith's agent, then Jones cannot act as agent in ordering a car for any other person until the car ordered by him for Smith has been delivered. Jones can get a car for himself, but he cannot have an order for more than one car on the book, unfilled, at any one time.

The agent of an elevator company may have two cars allotted to him when his name is reached on the book. This is intended to give to the elevator companies more cars with which to handle street wheat (or wagon load lots) as it was objected that the car order book made it impossible to handle street wheat at any point where the proportion of street wheat was large in comparison to wheat handled on the other basis.

The act also provides that where a car is spotted for an applicant who cannot then fill it, it shall become available to fill the order of the next name on the book calling for a car to be spotted at the elevator where the unused car is then spotted. This is intended to overcome the delay which occurs at points where there are several elevators, making it impossible to move a car from one elevator to another until the switching crew comes the next day. It was thought that this would overcome delays for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and would remove the temptation to load a car improperly because it was standing there idle.

4. GRAIN STANDARDS

The question of abolishing the mixing of one grade of grain with another was considered by the Agricultural Committee. Some of the grain trade submitted testimony that the mixing is the most logical method of disposing of Canada's crop. The Wheat Pool submitted that in the mixing of grain the higher grades are deteriorated by putting therein lower grades which lower their milling value and reputation on the markets of the world. After consideration of all the evidence submitted and of the problem of handling Canada's crop, the Committee came to the conclusion that as regards the statutory grades of grain, namely, 1, 2 and 3 Northern, which are more or less guiding grades, no good could be done by mixing any other type or grade of grain with them. It was therefore recommended that the general practice of mixing which has been heretofore used, be eliminated in so far as the statutory grades, 1, 2 and 3 Northern, are concerned. It was thought ad-

visable, however, that there should be some delay in the prohibition of mixing so the regulation will not come into effect until August 1st, 1930.

Parliament decided to accept the recommendation of the Wheat Pools that the outturn standards from terminal elevators be raised. Heretofore the outturn from terminal elevators could be, and generally was, a bare minimum of the grade. Hereafter the outturn must be composed of 25 per cent of the minimum of the grade and 75 per cent of the average of the grade of wheat passing primary inspection points such as Calgary and Edmonton. It is common knowledge that wheat passing these primary inspection points varies greatly within the grade. Take the grade of 3 Northern. Many cars may be a very good 3 Northern, just under a 2 Northern, other cars may be half way—just midway between a No. 4 and a 2 Northern. Then again, other cars will be just over the line from a No. 4 wheat, too good for a No. 4 and the minimum of 3 Northern. It may be readily seen that an average sample from all these cars will be a great deal better than the minimum of the grade. Mixing houses have been taking advantage of this situation and the general practice has been to degrade the outturn of wheat from the terminals

until it is barely within the required grade.

There is a decided opinion on the part of the producers that the degrading of Canadian wheat by mixing houses until it goes out at the minimum of the grade has resulted in lower prices. They contend that if the wheat goes out of the terminals on the average run, it will be much better in quality and the producer will get a higher price. It is pointed out that with practically every other product the higher price is obtained for a better article and there is no reason to believe that the same situation should not prevail with respect to wheat.

The Wheat Pool's position in this matter is against the degrading of Canadian wheat and against the idea that the producer is created to serve terminal elevators. Terminal elevators should serve the producer and should earn a fair basis of revenue under a legitimate scale of charges, but not through the degrading of Canadian wheat.

The regulation respecting the 75-25 outturn from terminal elevators went into effect on August 1st, 1929.

New outturn standards will have very little effect on shipments out of Pool terminals at Vancouver, as such shipments have in the past been maintained at a high standard.

A Speculative Market

The comparatively high market quotations for wheat which have ruled on the open markets for some time past, are likely to be misleading to a great many readers of the daily papers, who commonly keep an eye on the market by this means. This statement was made in the Saskatchewan Pool news in *The Western Producer*. Prices for wheat, in the neighborhood of \$1.70 for One Northern carry with them, as a rule, the implication that these quotations represent levels on the basis of which wheat is traded in and sold in large quantities from day to day; and the spectacular rise in the level of open market quotations which has taken place since the middle of June, means to most people that wheat can be sold at those prices and that the man who has wheat to sell now is a lucky dog.

The present situation is only another example of the manner in which the results of a highly speculative market fail to reflect the true condition of the world market, that there is very little wheat moving at present levels. No article need be inspired by a knowledge of inside market conditions to reveal in broad outline the facts as they exist at present, because it is only necessary to know that there have been, within the last few days, at least twenty boats tied up at the Head of the Lakes, waiting for cargoes—with all of the terminal elevators practically full of grain—to know that sales of wheat at present prices cannot be very liberal.

Speculative Influences

The truth of the matter is that we are now faced with what is beginning to be almost an exact reproduction of the conditions which existed at this time in 1924, when speculative influences over-estimated the market crop prospects so tremendously that prices ultimately fell with a sickening thud after a prolonged orgy of wild trading on the part of an uninformed public. It is certainly too early to say now that the course of the

market in 1924 and early in 1925 will be repeated in 1929, but surely it does not need to be hammered into us, with boats waiting for cargoes, with crews paid off and with the elevators full of grain that must be sold at some price, that extraordinarily high prices on the open market do not mean very much in the way of practical beneficial results to producers.

Selling Wheat—Not Paper

There is, of course, a great deal of talk at the present time to the effect that present prices are bound to mean a great deal more money for Pool farmers; and there are a few misguided but well intentioned spirits, who are hoping that the Central Selling Agency has on hand a huge quantity of last year's crop with which to recoup, for Pool members, some of the losses brought about as a result of the disastrous frost of last August. Unfortunately, as we have seen, things do not work out just that way, and it would seem to be quite enough to expect the Pool to carry out the same policy of successful orderly marketing which has been so eminently satisfactory in past years, without expecting to capitalize unreasonably and with fore-ordained knowledge, upon the vagaries of an ignorant and uninformed public. The Pool is selling actual wheat, not paper. Its policy is the only sound one under all conditions, namely, to have wheat to sell at all times when a legitimate demand exists. Speculation is no part of the policy of the Pool, and this being the case it is not reasonable to expect that even the most completely organized selling can make a real market where there is none, any more than it is possible to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

What is important on the part of the Pool membership is to gain the conviction that the sales policy of the Central Selling Agency is based on a thorough knowledge and adequate information as to actual market conditions from day to day. If this were not so the Pools could not have

made the showing that they have made during the past five years. The Pool policy is right and it has been proven so. What it needs to strengthen its hands, more than anything else, is the full confidence of the growers in the value of united effort and in the efficient machinery they themselves have built up.

Kernels' Annual Picnic

On Thursday, August 1st, the Annual Picnic put on by the "Wheat Kernels" was held at Bowness Park, and was very well attended. One afternoon every year the employees of the Head Office of the Alberta Wheat Pool forsake their desks and journey out to Bowness to enjoy a jolly picnic. Sports of all kinds—both land and water—are indulged in, and the affair is wound up with a supper and a dance in the evening. This year Cecil MacKinnon won the grand aggregate in the men's sports, and Miss Dot Adams the grand aggregate in the ladies' events. There was a great deal of disappointment because the Directors' race was called off owing to the fact that only one Director, J. Jesse Strang, was willing to take part in the event. After supper the prizes were presented to the winners by R. D. Purdy, General Manager.

AN ADMISSION OF POOL SUCCESS

Should there still be any skeptics remaining on the subject of Wheat Pool success, they will surely have some of the props knocked from under them by recent announcement of wholesale amalgamations of independent grain companies, says the *Calgary Weekly Herald*. It is a well known fact that big business amalgamations are usually due to the stress of acute competition between individual concerns in the same line of business. Also they are sometimes undertaken because the economies they effect alone make possible continuance of business in competition with other big amalgamations in the same line.

There is no question but that this is what is happening in the case of the independent grain companies at this time. Before the Wheat Pool came into the marketing field we heard little or nothing about grain company mergers. With the advent of the Wheat Pool, which was in fact an amalgamation of gigantic extent, the independents in the grain business found their business cut into and it became increasingly difficult for them to score the profit successes of the past. So now we hear of them amalgamating, and no doubt as a result of these amalgamations it will be possible for the independent trade to carry on with much better chance of success than would have been had they continued as individual concerns.

The situation is one that should give the Wheat Pool member no real concern. His organization is on the right foundation and so long as its members remain true to it and its management is left in the hands of experienced and efficient co-operators, it will continue to record major successes in the grain marketing field. As a matter of fact, the amalgamation of private grain companies now announced should prove one of the most notable compliments yet paid to the Pool and its management since its inception. It is in effect an admission that all past methods of Pool opposition practised by the independents have been proven failures and an acknowledgment that the Pool is here to stay and is a competitor which can be met, with any chance of success, only by

Wheat Pool Will Pay Farm Storage

The Alberta Wheat Pool will pay two cents a bushel on all wheat held on the farms up to December 2nd, 1929. This decision was recently made by the board of directors of the Pool.

Last crop year a graduated system of payment was in operation, but a change was made for the present crop year. Hold your wheat to December 1st and you will get an additional two cents a bushel.

adopting pool tactics—an amalgamation of individual interests. All of which should make the Pool member more determined than ever to stick with the Pool.

Broomhall Says Pool Prices Are Better

In an editorial in the July 20th issue of *Milling*, a British publication, the editor states that the Big Flour Milling Companies have had to explain to their shareholders that if they are able to pay a dividend it is because of interest which they have received on investments or because they have drawn on reserve funds and not because they have made profits on the sale of flour. The report of the Directors of Hovis, Ltd., states that it is not possible to manufacture white flour except at a loss owing to the price cutting methods.

The editorial then goes on to say: "When we examine the power of the three greatest trades in the country—agriculture, flour manufacture and bread-making—to control prices, we find it consists of the courage of speech rather than of practical politics. Take the case of the agricultural industry. For several years the greater part of the Canadian wheat crop has been in the hands of a Wheat Pool. The Pool has been able to realise better prices than farmers could do themselves, acting independently, but those prices have been subject to international levels. For instance, at one time this year the price of good Plate wheat was 3c to 4c below that of No. 3 Nor. Mans. and that naturally served to depress the price of Canadian wheat in spite of the Pool's program of orderly marketing. If we proceed to examine the case of the flour milling industry, we know that ever since de-control the intensity of competition in the trade has caused the extinction of a good many millers in different parts of the country

and that good machinery when offered for sale by auction has been sold at scrap iron prices, whilst the good-will of old established businesses has been rendered almost worthless.

The general manager of *Milling* is, of course, Mr. Broomhall, who is known as one of the greatest experts in the grain trade of the world. It is not the first occasion on which he has been able to compliment the Pool, and he does not do it with the idea of handing out compliments, but he simply states facts and wants to know why if the Canadian farmers can be so successful owing to their co-operation, the flour millers in this country cannot do likewise.

When Broomhall, in any of his papers, is speaking of the world position of wheat or any other grain, he always has his figures from the most reliable sources and does not argue, but as we have said, simply states facts and leaves his readers to judge from them.

In his *Milling* one page per week is always devoted to both sides of the wheat position, one article being written under the nom de plume of "A Bouyant Bull" and the other by "An Unblenching Bear", the one setting forth the most bullish opinion and the other the most bearish, and probably between the two lies the truth.

"Treat Pool members fairly and honestly," was the advice given by H. W. Wood, chairman of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, to the convention of Pool elevator agents. Mr. Wood told the agents that Pool elevators were built to give Pool members fair, square and equitable treatment—something which grain producers never had before they built their own elevator system.

A Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Lincoln, with James Spink of Lacombe as chairman, and Ernest C. Crocker, of Lacombe, as secretary.

Coarse Grain Pool Begins Operation

Scale of Initial Payments on Carload Lots of Oats, Rye, Barley and Flax

With the delivery of the 1929 crop the Alberta Coarse Grains Pool commences its first year of operation. Members of this Pool deliver their grain to Pool elevators and will receive an initial payment in a similar manner to that made by the Wheat Pool.

Last year Pool elevators handled coarse grains on a commercial basis. They will not do so henceforth. Wheat Pool members who are not members of the Coarse Grains Pool and who want to deliver coarse grains to Pool elevators may do so, but these grains will not be purchased. A warehouse certificate will be given to the individual delivering the grain and he may sell it wherever he sees fit.

It is anticipated that the Coarse Grains Pool will prove of considerable value to its members and will accomplish on a smaller scale what the Wheat Pool has done in a larger way.

Members of the Coarse Grains Pool are given considerably more latitude in the disposal of their coarse grains than are members of the Wheat Pool. They may sell their coarse grains for seed or feed, upon first obtaining a permit from the Pool head office.

Before any producer can join the Coarse Grains Pool he must first be a member of the Wheat Pool.

Following is the scale of initial payments on carload lots of coarse grains

basis Fort William. Pool elevator agents will be able to furnish members with the initial payment list for street coarse grains.

OATS

2 C.W. Oats.....	.34
3 C.W. Oats.....	.31
Ex. 1 Feed.....	.31
1 Feed.....	.29
2 Feed.....	.26
Rejected.....	.26

Discount Under Straight Grades

Tough Oats.....	.03 under
Damp Oats.....	.07 under
Bin Burnt.....	.10 under
Sprouted Oats.....	.03 under
Htg. and Htd.....	.06 under

RYE

1 C.W. Rye.....	.70
2 C.W. Rye.....	.70
3 C.W. Rye.....	.65
Rejected Rye.....	.60

Discount Under Straight Grades

Rejected Rye.....	.03 under
Sprouted Rye.....	.03 under
Tough Rye.....	.04 under
Damp Rye.....	.10 under
Rej. X. Heated.....	.18 under
Rej. X. Ergot.....	.18 under

BARLEY

No. 1 C.W. 6 row Barley.....	.55
No. 2 C.W. 6 row Bly.....	.53
No. 3 Ex. C.W. 6 row Bly.....	.50
No. 1 C.W. 2 row Bly.....	.55
No. 2 C.W. 2 row Bly.....	.53
No. 3 Ex. C.W. 2 row Bly.....	.50
No. 1 C.W. Trebi Bly.....	.50
No. 2 C.W. Trebi Bly.....	.47
No. 2 Ex. C.W. Trebi Bly.....	.45
No. 3 C.W. Barley.....	.45
No. 4 C.W. Barley.....	.43
No. 5 C.W. Barley.....	.38
No. 6 C.W. Barley.....	.34

Discount Under Straight Grades

Tough Barley.....	.04 under
Damp Barley.....	.09 under
Heated Bly.....	.10 under
X. Htd. Bly.....	.10 under
Smuttery Barley.....	.10 under
Musty Barley.....	.15 under

FLAX

1 N.W. Flax.....	1.50
2 C.W. Flax.....	1.46
3 C.W. Flax.....	1.30
Rej. Flax.....	1.25
Tf. 1 N.W. Flax.....	1.35
Tf. 2 C.W. Flax.....	1.31
Tf. 3 C.W. Flax.....	1.15
Tf. Rej. Flax.....	1.10
Flax and False Flax.....	1.00
Flax and Broken Wht.....	.75
Flax and Broken Rye.....	.75

Discount Under Straight Grades

Tough Flax.....	.15 under
Rej. Flax.....	.20 under
Flax X. Htd.....	.20 under
Damp Flax.....	.25 under

Pool Made Excellent Sales

On July 29th a meeting was held at Star Line School to discuss Pool affairs. J. Jesse Strang, the director, and E. E. Eisenhauer, the fieldman, gave short talks. A very interesting discussion followed and much information was given.

The Barons rest room was the meeting place on July 30th of those interested in Pool matters. Many ladies were present and evinced a keen interest in the Pool affairs. Mr. Renkenberger, the delegate, was present and made a few remarks.

Short talks were given by J. Jesse Strang, the director, and E. E. Eisenhauer, the fieldman. Several matters of a local nature were discussed and explained.

Mr. Rhodes, the delegate from Brant, called a meeting at his home town on July 31st. J. Jesse Strang, the director, and E. E. Eisenhauer, the fieldman, discussed Pool matters. This district was unfortunate in that much of last year's crop was six and feed. As the second interim payment had just been received, there was some discussion regarding this payment. Charts were shown giving the Winnipeg cash close on all grades from September 1st, 1928, up to July 31st, 1929. A study of this chart showed that with payments to date the Pool has evidently made some excellent sales. The fact that last fall when the reduction in the initial payment was made, grade one was reduced 15 cents, whereas grades six and feed were reduced only 5 cents, explains why the present payment on these two ton grades was smaller than the other grades. Several questions on policy were asked and answered by Mr. Strang, also some questions re grading. A very excellent meeting was held.

On Friday, August 2nd, B. H. May, of Aetna, A-4, went with the fieldman to do some canvassing. Of the first eight men visited, seven signed contracts. Keep it up Mr. May, this is excellent work!

Large Crowds Hear Jackman

W. J. Jackman, representative of the Canadian Wheat Pool in Argentina, held two splendid meetings on August 1st and 2nd. On August 1st Mr. Jackman spoke at a meeting in Kitscoty, when over 280 were in attendance. At Fort Saskatchewan on August 2nd, 160 were present to hear Mr. Jackman. The speaker's address dealt with conditions in Argentina and was illustrated with lantern slides of views collected in that country. James P. Watson, the Pool fieldman who organized these meetings, states that great credit must go to the Secretaries of the Wheat Pool Locals in Sub-districts G-2 and G-3, for the splendid assistance they gave in arousing interest in the meetings.

News & Views

C. J. Goughnour, of Enchant, has been elected chairman of the Enchant Wheat Pool Local.

E. P. Burg has been appointed secretary of the Millicent Wheat Pool Local, and H. J. Ford, chairman.

The Alberta Wheat Pool expects every Pool member to do his duty—ship your wheat through a Pool elevator.

The rise and fall of wheat prices in the month of July shows the trend of speculation more than the trend of actual grain selling.

It is anticipated that the personnel of the new Board of Grain Commissioners will be announced on August 15th.

Families who are getting more than one copy of *The U.F.A.* newspaper should advise the head office of the Wheat Pool, in the interests of economy.

A merger of elevator companies may effect economies, but the benefit won't go to the producer. The stock-holders will look after that.

The safety of the six million dollars of Pool farmers' money invested in Pool elevators depends upon the Pool member. Deliver your wheat to a Pool elevator.

The newspaper organ of line elevators in the United States asks what would happen to the farmers if the elevators would shut down. We ask what would happen to everybody if the farmers decided to quit producing.

The recent Pool payment was liberal, all things being considered. Some producers will remember the predictions made last fall that the Wheat Pool would not pay another nickle after the interim payment.

All wheat raised by a Pool member is deliverable to the Wheat Pool. The contract states this very plainly. It appears that some think only the wheat raised on land mentioned in the contract must go the Pool. That is incorrect.

John Martin, of Dalroy, was the first man in Canada to deliver a car of wheat to the Wheat Pool. Mr. Martin delivered this car on the 15th day of October, 1923, to the Alberta Wheat Pool, which was the first Pool formed in the Dominion.

The service given by Pool elevators cannot be matched by any non-pool line of elevators. If a non-pool elevator gives you a special concession, it must come out of your neighbor, and the next time it may come out of you. They must have profits or they can't and won't operate.

During the past few weeks the increase in the number of contracts coming in to the Head Office of the Alberta Wheat Pool has been very encouraging. W. Pettinger, field service man, secured contracts covering 1000 acres in the Airdrie district. Other field men reported similarly good results, despite general discouragement among the farmers because of the light crop. During the month of July the increase in Pool acreage was 21,138.

Meetings Held in South

Norman Nelson, Wheat Pool fieldman in the Southern part of Alberta, conducted 10 meetings between July 22nd and the 27th. Mr. Nelson states that the enthusiasm for the Pool is growing steadily in his district. C. Jensen, director for the Lethbridge district, and Roy Hearn, delegate for A-1, along with Mr. Nelson, were the speakers at the following meetings:

July 22nd, 3 p.m., Etzikom; July 22nd, 8 p.m., Burlington School; July 23rd, 3 p.m., Manyberries; July 23rd, 8 p.m., Orion.

Mr. Jensen, John Madill, delegate for A-2, and Mr. Nelson spoke at the following meetings:

July 24th, 8 p.m., Foremost; July 25th, 3 p.m., Kippenville; July 25th, 8 p.m., Skiff; July 26th, 3 p.m., Chin School; July 26th, 8 p.m., Wakefield School; July 27th, 3 p.m., Fetting School.

The Problems of Agriculture in Argentina

How the Helpless Condition of the Argentine Farmer Depresses
World Price Level of Wheat—A Report of Address by
W. J. Jackman at the Alberta Co-operative Institute.



By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

That the Argentine is no longer merely one of the South American republics in which the people of Canada have but an academic interest was conclusively proven by the addresses delivered at the recent sessions of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation by W. J. Jackman, one of the original Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Mr. Jackman showed that the helpless condition of the poor tenant farmers of the Argentine has resulted in flooding the world market on many occasions, causing heavy price reductions, after the Canadian Pools had been maintaining or even raising the price level. He stated that co-operative marketing by the producer was the only remedy, but that this would be impossible until certain important changes in the method of handling grain, including public storage, had been introduced.

Mr. Jackman, who was for many years a farmer in the Clover Bar district, near Edmonton, and while there one of the pioneers of the United Farmers of Alberta, is now a resident of Buenos Aires, capital city of the great South American republic. He is the representative there of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

The address of Mr. Jackman was delivered at all three sessions of the Institute. At Lethbridge he followed Mrs. A. H. Warr and Premier Brownlee, speaking to an audience of some two hundred and fifty persons at the Wheat Pool banquet in the Marquis Hotel. His speech had to be curtailed at Vermilion, but covered substantially the same ground as at Lethbridge and Olds.

Compares Conditions

At the outset Mr. Jackman announced that he had been requested to review conditions in the agricultural life of the Argentine so as to compare the lack of co-operation in that country with the progress made by the agricultural classes of Western Canada. To do this, an understanding of the economic structure of that nation was necessary.

The area of the Argentine was smaller than that of Canada; but that capable of cultivation for wheat was about the same. The exportable surplus of wheat, however, was not more than two-thirds of that of Canada, as the average yield per acre was much lower—some eleven and a half bushels as against over eighteen in Alberta. The population of the republic was ninety-one and a half per cent Latin and almost entirely Spanish and Italian in origin, with a small native Indian element. The people of the Argentine were much inferior in education to the people of Canada. In the province of Santa Fe last year 53 per cent to 54 per cent of the conscripts of about twenty years of age could not read or write. This was a fair average of the whole country, as illiteracy was much greater in the cities. In Alberta illiteracy was less than 3 per cent.

Politically, too, the country was behind Canada, though about one hundred and twenty years old. The constitution was an ideal one, on paper, being modelled on that of the United States, with the necessary modifications. Though the machinery was similar, however, the results were not to be compared. There was a great deal less efficiency. Illustrating the prevalence of the old patronage system, the speaker said that when the Government changed a few months

ago, over 12,000 civil servants were discharged in a few days, presumably to make way for friends of the new administration. In the Department of Agriculture 3500 were turned out in one day, an important branch like that of the bureau of statistics being totally depleted of its trained staff, resulting in the suspension of its service for months. Great things were expected, by the Argentine farmers, of the new President, Dr. Irigoyen, as he is the active proprietor of a hundred thousand acre farm. His sympathy with his fellow craftsmen was expected to result in the inauguration of some form of co-operative marketing.

The Argentine Farmer

To realize the condition of the man on the land it was necessary, said Mr. Jackman, to begin with the question of ownership. Conditions were the reverse of those of Canada. Instead of 85 per cent only 18 per cent were operating land which they owned. The rest were mere tenants working under conditions which almost precluded hopes of a better standard of living. Many of these grain growers had gone to the Argentine originally as harvesters from Italy and Spain after spending some time in Brazil. They made fair wages in the harvest fields, bought a few horses, a binder, a plow, a seeder, etc., and then managed to start farming on rented land. Such tenants could not afford to rent land where the rents, based on capital value, were high, so they had to start in remoter districts where rainfall was slight and production consequently low. Land was rented on the crop rental basis. It was held mostly in extensive areas; anything from a hundred thousand to a half million acres was common. Much of it was in the hands of the descendants of the old conquistadores, the adventurers from Spain who first settled the Argentine centuries ago, who acquired large blocks of land as a direct grant from the Spanish Government or from the leaders of campaigns in the wars of independence or against the Indians. Some land was bought for a few cents before the beginnings of the era of agriculture. The aim of these land holders had been to keep their estates intact.

Describing the method of operation, Mr. Jackman stated that the owners reserved for themselves a fairly extensive home ranch, where the raising of livestock, aristocratic and profitable in that country, was well conducted. The remaining holdings were divided into units of from

three to six hundred acres and rented to men who actually worked them. The owner received a portion of the crop in rent, or part cash and part grain. There was frequently considerable injustice in this rental system, largely due to the short term lease. A few years ago a reform was instituted establishing four years as the minimum lease term. This had been made null or evaded by the practice of post-dating the contracts one or two years. The tenant agreed to pay 25 per cent to 35 per cent of the crop as rent. He made his own improvements and at the end of the tenancy had no claim on the values he thus created. Naturally this led to the minimum of improvement. The standard of living was very low—a little adobe shelter for the family, a simple well and, perhaps, a little fencing.

In Helpless Position

When the tenant farmer had obtained horses and implements and land, he frequently had no money. What was he to do? asked Mr. Jackman. He had pledged himself to deliver a portion of the crop for rent; and under the terms of the contract it had to be the best of the grain, delivered, free of all charges, immediately after threshing, to the credit of the owner at the railway shipping point. He had to provide his own seed, the labor of planting, harvesting, threshing and delivering. The grain had to be delivered in bags, and new ones at that. His only assets were his horses and implements, moveable chattels, so he had no standing with the banks. The only thing he could do was to go to the local grain dealer and get a cash advance against his crop and to the local storekeeper for a line of credit to supply the wants of his family and provide for the necessary repairs and equipment for the farm till harvest time, pledging himself to deliver sufficient of the crop right after harvest to liquidate the debt with interest.

Thus it was that by harvest time up to two-thirds of the crop value was pledged in advance for goods already received. The remaining one third or so had to be delivered immediately after harvest also in order to provide money with which to carry on. This accounted for the fact that right after harvest in the Argentine a flood of grain found its way from country shipping points down the railways to the ports and thence overseas, sold or unsold.

Describing the process of disposing of wheat at country points, Mr. Jackman said that there were three plans in common use. Last year about 75 per cent of the wheat crop was sold on *precio a' figar* contracts; that is to say, it was sold for immediate delivery with the privilege of fixing the price deferred until some future date to be named by the seller within a limited period, 30, 60 or 90 days. The farmer had to give twenty-four hours' notice of his intention to fix the price. It was easy to see that this gave a great advantage to the buyer, when one knew that the price was fixed next day by a committee of the grain exchange upon the basis of the transactions in the ring during that session.

Small Group Controls Trade

A small group of exporters controlled the grain trade. All over the Argentine they had buying agents soliciting business. The man who signed a *precio a' figar* contract got 80 per cent of the current market value of the wheat on delivery and pledged himself to pay 8 per cent interest on this advance payment, as well as all storage and insurance charges until the date when the price was fixed, and in addition paid a premium for the privilege of naming the date of the sale price. If it was a one month contract he had to name the date of sale within that month. If not, he had to pay an additional premium to have the time extended. Being an optimist, he naturally was sure that the price was going up, and almost invariably carried the grain along for a further period. By the time he finally decided to sell, any advance in the price had invariably been eaten up by charges of this kind. In the event of a drop in the market causing the remaining 20 per cent of his credit to disappear or be imperilled, the seller was required to deposit a cash amount sufficient to restore or safeguard it. Failing this, the buyer had the right to fix the price himself. It was very plain that the seller was thus placed in a helpless position. It was not very difficult for the export firms, with a number of such contracts maturing, to go into the wheat pit and make a forced sale of a few lots of grain to drive down the price. The price so driven down was the price which their poor victims received for their grain.

A former method of selling was similar to that formerly common in Canada, namely, instructing a broker to sell the grain on the exchange after first shipping it to the ports. Another plan is to sell it outright for cash and close the transaction on the spot. In that case it was done by presenting a sample and comparing upon delivery. This was known as the F.A.Q., that is "fair average quality" basis, a method similar to that used in Australia. Every year, from every shipment of grain which came down to the ports up to February 15th, a sample was taken and sent in to the grain exchange. On February 15th these samples were mixed, thus representing all deliveries up to that time. In the case of a sale made under the F.A.Q. system, a sample was taken from the grain delivered by the farmer and compared with the F.A.Q. standard. If it were not up to the standard, the farmer was penalized to compensate the buyer for its inferior quality. This seemed on the surface a reasonable adjustment; but it did not work both ways. If the delivery were superior in quality the farmer received no advantage. The consequence was that year by year the standard was steadily decreasing. There was even the feeling among farmers that they would sooner be penalized for being under the F.A.Q. standard than give the dealers the advantage by the delivery of a superior quality.

Delivery Overseas

A somewhat similar position prevailed with regard to delivery overseas. The F.A.Q. samples are assembled in London each month and the exporter makes it his business to keep the standard as low as possible, knowing that if the standard is a high one his subsequent deliveries will be penalized so much per cent. In the case of deliveries overseas, however, premiums are paid for superior quality above the standard. *This was an added incentive to keep the standard low. Last year premiums were paid for inferior damaged grain.* At one time twenty centavos was being paid over the market

Pool Representative in the Argentine



W. J. JACKMAN

price of sound grain simply to degrade the F.A.Q. standards. Every year there was a flood of damaged grain going forward. There were no elevators at country shipping points with the exception of some at a dozen points or so erected within the past three or four years in corn raising districts. The average farm had no storage; and the only storage at railway stations was a small flat warehouse. The Railway Act stipulated that the farmer should have free access to this; but in practice he rarely got it, exporters making it a point to corral it for their own use before the farmer had a chance to deliver. There was, therefore, no means of holding back the flow of grain.

When there were neither cars nor storage the sacked wheat was piled under tarpaulins outside the station. The grain in the outside sacks was liable to become bleached—lose weight and color through alternate wetting and drying. The elevators at the ports were very small and antiquated and entirely in the hands of the buyers. When they were full the stream of grain began to back up, with resulting congestion; so the grain in port had to be rushed overseas, and in anticipation of this rush steamers were chartered weeks ahead. On the Rio de la Plata the situation was different to that at New York or Montreal with their constant stream of freight liners. There were few such on the La Plata; and most of the grain had to be transported in tramp steamers. Many of these came in ballast from Europe and had to be used whatever the level of prices; otherwise there was heavy demurrage to pay. So even though the market price was low, the grain was shipped notwithstanding. If it could not be sold in advance it went over on consignment; and the man who shipped grain on consignment was absolutely at the mercy of the buyer. He

must sell before it reached the European port or incur heavy additional charges to add to his loss.

Exporter Interested Only in Spread

Why, it might be asked, said Mr. Jackman, when there was only a small group of persons handling the export trade, could they not co-operate to maintain the level of prices? The answer to this was that *it did not in the least matter to the Argentine exporter what the level of prices might be so long as there was sufficient spread between what he gave and what he got.* With his virtual monopoly he was in a beautiful position to arrange this. Unless he was gambling on the market the level of prices did not greatly concern him.

Last year, owing to agitation in the press and in meetings of farmers and others, the Government had been compelled to make show of improving conditions. They had called in the representatives of the exporters and requested them to devise means of holding back the wheat and maintaining price levels in view of the threatened slump. The exporters, after taking time for consideration, came back without suggestions, but expressed a willingness to consider any plans which the Government might evolve and to co-operate with them. They were later requested to limit the flow of wheat to an average of 125,000 tons per week instead of the usual shipments of almost twice that quantity. The Government undertook to loan money at 5 per cent either to the grain dealer or the farmer to make this possible. The arrangement proved impossible, and after four or five weeks, fell through, the flow of wheat becoming again unrestricted.

Problems for Wheat Pool

The Canadian Wheat Pool had had this condition to contend with and it had been more serious than usual owing to the state of the world's markets, said Mr. Jackman. *Time after time had the Wheat Pool maintained the price level and even raised it, when Argentine wheat had again been thrown on the market and down had gone the price again. What was the solution?* asked Mr. Jackman. *The only possible solution was that of co-operative marketing by the producer.* It must inevitably come; but under present conditions was absolutely impossible. Certain fundamental conditions had to be established, e.g., public storage both at country and seaport points; and the ports made available to the farmer as well as the grain trade. A government weighing and grading system was necessary, comparable to our own, so that the farmer could do his own financing, going to the banks with certificates on wheat as security. Funds from the National or a new Agricultural bank would have to be made available. Private banks at country points were very few indeed. There was no doubt that there must eventually be established in the Argentine a Pool with which the Canadian and Australian Pools could co-operate and co-ordinate sales so as to prevent the seasonal fluctuations of the market.

There were prospects of this, said Mr. Jackman. Two years ago the late Government appointed a commission of four men of recognized standing to investigate conditions in the marketing and handling of grain and make recommendations as to their improvement. This commission, after months of investigation, brought in a report recommending that there be built a line of nine hundred country elevators at specified points, and twelve terminals at sea and river ports where

(Continued on page 24)

Interests of the United Farm Women

The Hazard of the Seasons

When Rain Fails to Come and Winds Are High—A Note on the Debt of Our Movement to Little-Known Workers

Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:

The other night I came across the letter I wrote you last summer on my return from Ottawa, and I shall repeat the second paragraph.

"What a different picture the same country can present, depending largely on the rain; a countryside parched and dried out looking, with, at times, promising-looking clouds that 'go round' and a community of men and women with a trying-to-be-cheerful air saying, 'We shall have to wait until next year.' Or it can be absolutely luxuriant with a growth that is a pleasure to behold and people with a somewhat suppressed air of exuberance, 'for after all something might happen before the grain is in the granary.'"

Alas! this year we are looking at the less pleasing picture, and I think all I can add is, instead of promising-looking clouds "going round," they end in terrific wind and dust storms that blacken the air and leave a trail of accidents in their wake.

I think it would be kinder to dwell on some other phase of our life, and try for a moment to forget the crops, or rather the lack of crops.

Changes in Britain

Our attention has been directed recently to British political life and the changes that have taken place there, and our good wishes are most heartily given to the new Government in power.

We have been interested to see that more women have been returned there than ever before and perhaps we Alberta Farm Women will have a little more personal interest in the work of Dr. Marion Phillips, one of the new women members, when we know she is a cousin of Mrs. Neil East of Vermilion, the capable and energetic secretary of the Battle River Federal Constituency Association. Dr. Phillips, like her cousin Mrs. East, was born in Australia and educated there. Since going to London she has deeply interested herself in the cause of Labor, and this year was elected a member of the Macdonald Government.

Looking through *The U.F.A.*, we see notices of our own political conventions and descriptions of various ones that have been held. The one in this constituency is over for this year and those who attended it were well repaid in information received and the inspiration gained. Like all other similar conventions, there were some encouraging features and some discouraging. There was the steady, strong support of many earnest workers and there was the apathy of others and the ignorance or indifference to the need of attending and keeping intimately in touch with the work.

Farm People Who Have Made History

Possibly a city visitor for the first time coming in contact with a convention audience might think that we did not look as smart and up-to-date as the

same number of city people gathered together. The crop prospects this year have not tended to expensive dresses and smart hats; the suits of many of the men were not the latest in cut and our faces were burned past the fashionable sun-tan of the year. But as I looked round at the gathering, I experienced an absolute thrill, for I think that although we may not look an audience of note, we can point with pride to our achievements. We may not look "up to much" as an audience, but oh! what we have done! We and the similar conventions associated together have made history.

Someone remarked, "Yes, our members at Edmonton and Ottawa have done a lot." But I always feel it isn't the members who have accomplished the many worth-while things they have; it isn't the heads of the co-operative movement who have effected the changes for betterment of rural Alberta's economic conditions; it is the steady earnest workers behind them, and the former are but the instruments in their hands. It is to the men and women who attend the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. meetings regularly and who can be depended to carry on when there is no thrill of excitement, no call to arms; to the people who come to conventions year after year if possible even though they take no active part in them—to these people we owe a tremendous debt.

Debt to Local Workers

I wonder if these regular attendants at the monthly meetings and at the conventions really know how great a part they play and have played in this movement. I wonder if they realize the inspiration of numbers and the discouragement of the very zealous ones when they seem alone, but who like Elijah of old take fresh heart when they find they have company. There are, as I have said before, men and women who are not known outside their own Locals, who by their sympathetic attendance have played an important part in this agricultural movement. The world is a better place and our class particularly are through the years to come going to be able to live a fuller life because of their faithful, regular and sympathetic help.

Sometimes our audiences, it is true, do not give any indication of their worth. Often we may have noticed that some of the financially sounder men are not workers in the organization. Very often I think, "Small wonder if they are better off because they have devoted themselves exclusively to their own affairs and let others do the work which has bettered them in the end." It is a great pity we could not for a few days have a picture put before every rural and urban citizen of Alberta, a picture of what conditions would have been had there been no farmers' movement at work in the Province for the last twenty years. I really think there would be many who would have the grace to be ashamed to see how much they have been bettered by the work of others, and they would gladly come and

take their places among the workers instead of among the critical scoffers or the idly indifferent.

There come times of discouragement over crops, over our organization and over rural conditions generally. We certainly can not make it rain nor can we stop the winds from blowing, but we can help our organization keep up to an effective working state even if our part is very small and we have not "the gift of tongues" nor great executive ability. While doing it we have the satisfaction of knowing we have played our part, we have justified our existence, we have helped our world onward and upward in the march of progress.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

A PROFITABLE AFTERNOON

A very enjoyable and profitable afternoon was recently spent when Mrs. Parlbry and Mrs. Wyman were visitors of Westling U.F.W.A., states a letter from Mrs. Mildred Forcht, correspondent secretary for the Local. A great deal of benefit was derived from the talks of these two ladies, Mrs. Parlbry speaking on her trip to the Old Country and Mrs. Wyman on Legislation. Westling's annual picnic had been held in July and was well attended.

AT STETTLER LOCAL

"On the evening of July 24th the U.F.A. joined with us and a splendid meeting was held at the home of our president, Mrs. Six," states a letter from Mrs. J. H. Drysdale, secretary of Stettler U.F.W.A. "Including visitors, there were almost fifty at the meeting. Mrs. Case gave an excellent report on her visit to the Co-operative Institute at Olds as delegate and a talk was also given by Mrs. Price, Vice-President of the U.F.W.A. The Provincial Constituency Convention meets here on August 9th and we are looking forward to an interesting time and hope to meet Mrs. Warr and also to have a return visit from Mrs. Zipperer."

BAINTREE ACTIVITIES

Reports from Baintree U.F.W.A. indicate that this Local has had most interesting meetings in June and July. At the regular meeting on June 26th, at the home of Mrs. John Molinnis, the Local entertained Mrs. J. C. Buckley and Mrs. Price, Second Vice-President of the U.F.W.A., and the ladies of the Tudor Local were guests. Mrs. Molinnis presented the report of the Standard District Convention which proved very interesting. Mrs. Buckley spoke briefly on the good work which the organization has done and urged all farm women to co-operate in carrying on the work of the organization. Mrs. Price discussed problems of immigration, giving all present much food for reflection. "Her earnestness and sincerity," states the secretary, in reporting, "will bring immediate response from all Alberta Farm Women and carry her toward her objectives." A vote of thanks to the speakers, moved by Mrs.

P. J. Lyons and seconded by Mrs. W. MacMillan was carried unanimously. A short musical program followed, and there was a reading by Mrs. P. E. Waters of Namaka. Lunch was afterwards served.

On July 24th Baintree Local held their meeting with Mrs. Glendenning, of Strathmore, a former member of the Local. Mrs. MacMillan occupied the chair, and there were several members from Strathmore present. A literary and musical program was given, and much enjoyed by all. Mrs. Freeman, of the Strathmore Local sang "Mother Machree" and was encored several times. "Miss Chrissie MacMillan, of Baintree Local, read an essay on the Life and Works of E. Pauline Johnson, Canadian poet. She recited one of Miss Johnson's poems, 'Canadian Born,' also. Miss MacMillan is one of our Juniors," states the report. "Her essay was exceptionally good and interesting, and should be an incentive to older ones to do more of that kind of thing. She sang 'Lassie o' Mine,' and responded to an encore. Her songs were enjoyed very much. A most delicious lunch was served."

Director Holds Meetings in Vegreville

Reports Great Interest in U.F.W.A. Work in Constituency

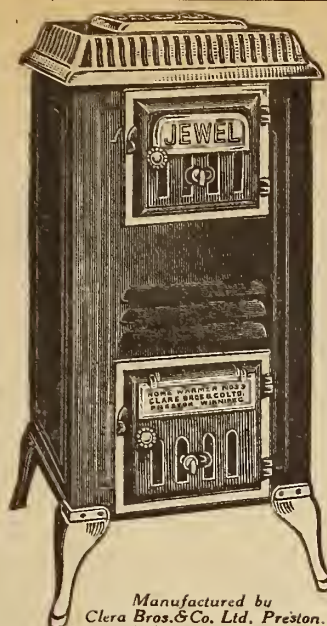
A most interesting report of meetings held in various parts of Vegreville constituency has been sent in by Mrs. MacNaughton, U.F.W.A. Director, who expresses high appreciation of the help she has received from Mrs. Price, Second Vice-President, and Hon. Perren Baker. "It was quite a treat to hear how the women discussed immigration and also the new School Bill," she states.

"Lamont U.F.W.A. Local, which was visited on June 7th, is composed of women who are keen to help in their community and have interest in all branches of U.F.W.A. work," Mrs. MacNaughton reports. "Losses have been suffered by removal to other parts, but the members spare no effort to keep their numbers up by asking others to join."

On June 10th, Mrs. MacNaughton found Woodville U.F.W.A. active and working well and anxious to keep going and maintain the U.F.A. spirit. "All the women in this district have joined up," she states. "They have recently lost a valued member by death, Mrs. Thompson, and this affects them all, as they are just like one big family."

On July 10th Mrs. MacNaughton paid her first visit to Fort Saskatchewan Local. "I was pleased," she says, "to see the fine spirit of co-operation there. We talked over the U.F.W.A. work in general, and especially the coming conference. This Local is organized about 100 per cent and they are certainly interested in all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. work."

The Director met women from most of the Locals at the Vegreville Provincial Constituency Convention and on July 22nd to 24th attended the Tofield U.F.W.A. Conference, which was a decided success. Mr. Baker and Mrs. Price gave most valuable help, and their addresses were productive of much good. Miss Ness sang very beautifully during the afternoon and evening, and Mrs. Pineott played the violin to the great delight of all in the evening. The help of Mr. and Mrs. Murray and the ladies who



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led the community singing, and all members and visitors who by their presence made the meeting so interesting, was much appreciated, as was that of the ladies who brought exhibits to the fine exhibition of native work, and the excellent lunch served by the Tofield ladies. It was decided to hold a conference again next year, on the second from the last Saturday in July.

Lady members of the U.F.A. Locals were met at the Vegreville U.F.A. Federal Constituency Convention on July 27th, and plans laid for various future activities. The Convention was a good one and much interest was taken in the proceedings, reports Mrs. MacNaughton.

WINS FIRST PRIZE

A car decorated by the Leduc U.F.W.A. ladies with paper roses made by themselves for the Leduc sports day on July 10th took first prize, states Mrs. C. Henderson, secretary, in a recent report. "Every little bit helps to aid the good work along," she adds. A photograph of the car which she enclosed, shows that a very fine display was made.

GRIMSHAW SLOGAN

On July 31st, the Grimshaw U.F.W.A. Local held one of its most successful meetings of the season, when over twenty members and friends gathered at the home of Mrs. George Forbes. After the usual business, Mrs. Charles Stong, Director, addressed the meeting. Mrs. Stong spoke of the changes in farm life during the past two decades and the need for still greater co-operation among farm men and women. She urged the members to adopt as their slogan: "One new member each for 1929." On the call of the president, Mrs. G. H. Sanderson, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. Stong for her address, and the new interest and ideas she had brought to the Local.

LOCALS' JOINT MEETING

A joint meeting of Loughheed U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals was held recently, states the *Sedgewick Sentinel*, at which addresses were given by W. T. Lucas, M.P., Mrs. A. H. Warr, and Charlie Mills. A special invitation had been extended to young people, as the object of the meeting was the formation of a Junior Local. Mr. Lucas's address dealt chiefly with the work of the Grain Commissioners, and wheat grading; Charlie Mills spoke on Junior work, as did Mrs.

Warr. Mrs. Warr also stressed the educational value of the U.F.W.A., and recounted some of the resolutions dealt with at the last Convention. A Junior Local was organized, with Wilson Johnson and Roy Forberg as officers, and Mrs. Zipperer as supervisor. J. S. Johnson presided over the meeting.

ARRANGE FOR BABY CLINIC

The June meeting of the Morrin U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. A. Hodge, writes the secretary, Mrs. Neil MacLeod. Arrangements were made for the baby clinic and the sewing demonstration. The annual report on Legislation was read. The July meeting was held at the home of Mrs. F. Dodd. Plans were made for the annual sale of fancy work. Impromptu speeches by members caused no little merriment. The baby clinic was much appreciated. Thirty-two children of pre-school age were examined. Others came too late. In future the town children will be asked to attend during the morning session. Miss Davidson kindly stayed two hours overtime to examine as many children as possible. The sewing demonstration given by Miss Mosey was much enjoyed. The members intend to ask for a three days' course next year.

ANOTHER FINE MEETING

"Craigmyle U.F.W.A. reports another very fine meeting held at Clear Lake, July 23rd, where the members, their families and friends, with Clear Lake Local, and Scapa Local, gathered together for a picnic and social afternoon," states Mrs. M. E. MacGrimmon, secretary. "Mrs. Warr, our Provincial President, remained over from the Acadia Federal Convention, July 22nd, and spent the afternoon with us. After sports, races, games, swimming, etc., we all gathered in the community hall and listened to a very fine address from Mrs. Warr. She dwelt principally on young people's work, and women's responsibility in our political life. We were all very pleased to have her with us and enjoyed her address very much. After this came the lunch, family style, and we all decided it had been the very best day Craigmyle U.F.W.A. had spent for a long time."

DEAR FRIENDS

Mrs. Gush—I'll never forget my operation. Suffering Friend.—No, dear. None of us will.—*Lancet*.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Banana Pie: Cook in double boiler half cup sugar, two cups milk, yolks of three eggs, three tablespoons of flour mixed with a little of the cold milk. Cook until thick; let it cool. Slice six bananas; place a layer of bananas in pie crust already cooked, and spread custard over; add another layer of bananas, then spread over the egg whites, beaten to a stiff froth. Brown. Mrs. A. N. McLeay, Gleichen U.F.W.A. Local.

Scones: Mix together as for piecrust the following ingredients: three cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one cup shortening, one cup sugar; add one cup raisins, beaten white of one egg and two-thirds cup of sweet milk. Roll out, brush over top yolk of egg beaten with a little milk and bake. Mrs. A. L. Pearce, Lamont U.F.W.A. Local.

Coffee Cake: Cream together one-half cup shortening and one cup sugar; add three beaten eggs. Mix and sift one and three-quarter cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, pinch of salt; add to first mixture alternately with half cup strong coffee. Last of all add half cup chopped and floured nuts or raisins, cut in fine pieces. Beat well, and bake in greased shallow pan, in hot oven, from 20 to 25 minutes.—Mrs. E. Curtis, Loughheed.

Sunshine Cake: Two tablespoons butter, one and one-half cups sugar, two eggs, two cups flour, five teaspoons baking powder, one cup milk, one teaspoon flavoring. Melt butter without making hot. Add milk, beaten eggs and flavoring. Sift together flour and baking powder, and add sugar. Stir into liquid mixture and beat well. Bake in either loaf or layer cake.—Mrs. D. E. McLean, Lamont U.F.W.A. Local.

CORNWALL VALLEY

"At a meeting of Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A. Local on August 7th, a number of members from the Lakeview and Loyalty Locals were with us, and had a very good meeting," writes Mrs. N. W. Goodwin, secretary. Mrs. Hepburn, our Director, and Mrs. J. J. Miller, of Huxley, were present and both ladies addressed the meeting and we thoroughly enjoyed their papers. Mrs. Hepburn spoke on the work of the organization, and Mrs. Miller on 'Our 20th Century Boys'."

AT THREE HILLS

Three Hills U.F.W.A. Local had a special meeting in June to honor two elderly members who were leaving for a holiday trip to their old homes, writes Mrs. L. E. Weaver, secretary. A presentation was made them by U.F.W.A. members. At the July meeting Mrs. Wyman gave an interesting address on Legislation, and at the August meeting Mrs. Hepburn spoke on education, and other matters of common interest. The sum of twenty-five dollars was given to the Red Cross and sewing was also done for that organization.

ONLY OCCASIONAL

"I never see you around with Miss DeStyle any more."
"No, I couldn't stand her vulgar laughter."
"Really? I never noticed it."
"No? Well, you weren't around when I proposed to her."—*Fun*.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6333-6202. Coat Ensemble for Misses and Small Women.

Coat 6333 cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, and 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Dress 6202 cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, and 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. To make the Ensemble as pictured for a 16 year size requires 3 1-4 yards 39 inches wide for Coat and belt and facings on the Dress, and 6 1-2 yards for the Dress and Coat lining. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 1-8 yards. TWO separate patterns, 15c FOR EACH pattern.

6587. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10 year size with long or short sleeves requires 2 1-4 yards of 35 inch material. To trim with contrasting material requires 1-2 yard 35 inches wide cut crosswise. Price 15c.

LOSSES FROM INSECTS

The Dominion Entomologist, Mr. Arthur Gibson, estimates that in the aggregate insects cost Canada well over \$100,000,000 annually. This is the loss to field crops and to it must be added the loss to forest and shade trees, stored products, etc. While these latter losses are difficult to estimate, they easily average over \$50,000,000 a year.

POPULATION OF CANADA

Ottawa, Canada.—The total population of Canada as at June 1, 1929, according to an estimate of the Canadian Govern-

ment Bureau of Statistics, was 9,796,800 an increase of 138,800 over the estimate, on June 1, 1928. Since the last official decennial census was taken in 1921, Canada's population has increased over 1,000,000. The next census will be taken in 1931.—*Canada Week by Week*.

ESPECIALLY ON HOT DAYS

The human brain is a marvellous organ. It starts to function as soon as we wake up and doesn't stop until we get to the office.—*Telephone Topics*.

NOT ON RAINY DAYS

It is claimed that Scotsmen are very fond of steamship and hotel labels. Probably because they hold the luggage together that much longer.—*Til-Bits*.

Edith Cavell

By Ald. Edith Patterson, Calgary, in "Alberta Labor News"

"Death stands above me, whispering low
I know not what into my ear;
Of his strange language all I know
Is, there is not a word of fear."

—Walter Savage Landor.

At Jasper Park in a very picturesque setting, a beautiful and very suitable memorial service has lately been held in honor of Edith Cavell, the most famous heroine of the world war. Other women died bravely, thousands lived bravely during the fury of war fever raging from 1914 to 1918, but Edith Cavell's name is best known among English speaking people; first because she was so true to her womanliness and to her profession, trying to help and to save lives, whether they were designated ally or enemy; and secondly because of her calmness and fortitude in the face of death. But perhaps most of all will she be remembered through the ages because of her majestic, humane message to a warring world as she herself faced death. There are many, in all lands, who now delight to pay tribute to that last message and to the beautiful spirit which actuated it, but during the madness of the war there were comparatively few whose ears were attuned to the full significance of this note of brotherhood. Poems of hate were more greatly appreciated.

One of my happy recollections of war time is of the tribute of gratitude paid by F. J. Dixon, then member of Parliament for Winnipeg, to Edith Cavell and her immortal message, in an address delivered in Unity Hall, Calgary, very shortly after her execution. It was paid in these words: "The doctrine of love is a hard doctrine to preach in a world of hate. But Jesus, Buddha, Francis of Assisi and all great teachers have believed in it and taught it to others. Above the clash and din of bursting shot and shell, amid the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying, hear and remember the words of Edith Cavell, 'But this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity... I believe that patriotism is not enough; I must have no hatred nor bitterness toward anyone.'"

Mr. Dixon, himself, displayed great moral courage and kept faith with his humane ideals during those mad days; and suffered ridicule, persecution and bodily injury as a result of that steadfastness. Because of his eloquent and brave tribute paid to Edith Cavell, his name will always be associated in the minds of some of us who heard him that summer evening, with hers. Their messages to the world were identical.



Use MAGIC BAKING POWDER



in all your
baking~
That's the way
to assure
success.

Made in Canada
No Alum

E. W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CAN.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1929-1930 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESS-MAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Dept.

Calgary

Alberta

NEW CAPITAL FOR WATER POWER

The capital expended on existing water power development in Canada, that is on the development, transmission and distribution of hydro-electric energy, averages \$219 per horse-power installed, according to a statement issued by the Department of the Interior. The new construction work in hand, in some cases well advanced and in others still in the initial stages, will amount to over 1,200,-

000 installed turbine horse-power. Applying the above average figure of \$219 per horse-power, the total capital required in the near future for this new development work will amount to about \$263,000,000.

MAINTAINING OUR HIGHWAYS

The total amount spent on the improvement and maintenance of Canadian roads annually is well over \$45,000,000.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Getting the Younger Boys and Girls to Join

Dear Fellow Juniors:

This is the first time that I have written anything like this for the Junior page, and I have chosen for my topic something that is foremost in my mind; namely, the encouragement of the youngest of our young people to join the Junior U.F.A.

The age limit for Juniors, as you know, is from twelve years to twenty-five, but I'm sure if we take a look through the Locals in the Province we shall find that very few of them have members under the age of fifteen.

You will seldom find a young person at the age of twelve or thereabout who will join a Local of his or her own accord. The boys and girls of that age need somebody to encourage them, somebody to help them overcome that little feeling that the older members do not want them, a feeling that is far from right, but nevertheless it is there. All loyal Junior members should do all they possibly can to get these young people in their Locals, for in doing this they will be helping to fulfil the main objects of the Junior branch, that is: training the young people for leadership and better citizenship, and they will also be helping to ensure the future success and continuation of the Junior U.F.A.

I have known of instances in my own constituency where Locals of a good many years' standing have fallen through, simply because the youngest of the young people have not been encouraged to join. For example: A Local was organized in one district and a number of young people in their late teens and early twenties joined and carried on the work of the local in fine style, but they only encouraged young people of their own age to join with them. The consequence was that as these members reached the age limit, they had to drop out of the Local, and finally it was left with a small handful of members who were unable to keep it going; therefore, the Local disbanded, and yet there were many young people in the district who had never been given the necessary encouragement (needed at their age) to join the Local and who know very little, if anything, about how to conduct a meeting. Now, the organizers have to get to work and organize in this district again and teach this other set of young people the work of our Junior branch; whereas, if they had been encouraged to join the previous Local when they were still very young, they would have been able to continue with the work and had a very successful Local.

My idea for encouraging these very young people is: that by the time they

reach the age of fifteen, they will understand how to run a Junior meeting, and I'm sure that the Locals will not die for the want of leaders.

Check up on the young people in your district, and see how many you can find, between the ages of twelve and fifteen, who are not members of your Local. If you can find any, and I'm sure you can, do your best to get them to join your Local; give them an active part in the work; let them see that they are wanted, and needed, and thus be sure of the success of the Junior U.F.A. for years to come.

FRANCIS FRY,
Junior Director for Athabasca.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

"The Brownfield U.F.A. picnic was a decided success," writes the editor of publicity for Brownfield Junior U.F.A., John Wallace Bargholz. "In the baseball games, Roughmeadow won from Brownfield, but lost to Fairfield, who won first prize. The dance in the evening was well attended, the sum of ten dollars being added to the treasury. The Juniors are at present conducting a membership drive."

GROWING IN NUMBERS

The Brant Juniors are steadily growing in numbers states their reporter, Miss Margaret Bateman, and have now an active membership of thirty-two. They have built a tennis court and baseball court and have a lively baseball team. Their athletic membership has reached a total of twelve. They gave a supper and dance recently in the Brant Community Hall and realized the sum of thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents over expenses.

MANY SEDALIA ACTIVITIES

"Our meetings are very interesting and we are getting along fine," states the Secretary of Sedalia Juniors, Miss Margarette Robbins. "At our last meeting a splendid report of the week at Olds was given by Bert Morrow, one of the two delegates sent to Olds. We are starting to get up teams to compete against others, the boys having baseball and the girls basketball and soft baseball. We are expecting some literature shortly from the University for a contest and are planning a Mock Trial for the near future. It has also been decided to sell some flowers for the Junior Red Cross."

FORM BASEBALL TEAM

At the July meeting of the Conrich Juniors held at Roekland School, at which twenty-three members were present out of thirty-six, a general discussion took place

on the baseball team which is taking part in the school fair sports, reports the secretary-treasurer, Miss Mary R. Laycock. It was moved and seconded by Andy Johnston and Kenneth Carlyle respectively that there be a Junior and Senior baseball team, and this was agreed to, Winston McElroy being chosen as captain of the Junior team. A girls' basket ball team was also organized with Miss Mary Laycock as captain. At this meeting it was also planned to hold a picnic at the Rotary Hut and that the members' families should be invited. Mr. Carlyle's farm was chosen as the meeting place. Community singing was then enjoyed, followed by Miss Mary Laycock reading the Convention report. An hour of games brought the meeting to a close.

THE PENDULUM CLOCK

A pendulum clock gained, owing to the increase of gravity with latitude, about one minute and twenty seconds a day when taken from Ottawa to the mouth of Mackenzie river, Northwest Territories, by the Dominion Observatory in connection with its gravity work. Taken about five thousand feet up a mountain side in British Columbia it lost about thirteen seconds daily.

On Power Trust's Pay Roll

Names of at least 42 of the university and college professors and teachers who have been "aided financially" by the National Electric Light Association, chief propaganda agency of the Power Trust, are now in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission. They came from 25 leading universities and colleges.

According to the list, which was subpoenaed from the propaganda bureau by the commission in the course of its investigation of Power Trust activities, most of the "assistance" was rendered direct to the professors.

In the few cases where the services of a third party (what the underworld calls a "mitter" or "payoff man") were used to "reimburse" faculty members for "attending committee meetings" the association's records list the names of the men who were to receive the money.

A "Progressive" Convert

R. T. Ely of Northwestern University, Chicago, was "reimbursed" by a John C. Parker, whom the records show also paid "committee expenses" for seven other professors during the 12-month period starting July 1, 1925.

Ely was formerly professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin and was once rated as a Progressive. According to the Power Trust lobby's books he received his first "reimbursement" just about the time his progressiveness seemed to have struck a greased spot on the track.

In addition to Ely, the following are shown to have taken Power Trust cash as pay or "expense accounts":

Yale: Y. Henderson, A. E. Knowlton, C. F. Scott. Scott was paid by a Carl D. Jackson.

University of Cincinnati: A. M. Wilson.

University of Washington: W. E. Cox. Paid by Jackson.

University of Wisconsin: Professor Bennet, no initials.

Purdue University: A. A. Potter. His name appears on the list in nine different places.

Colorado State Agricultural College: C. A. Lory.

Boston University: Elizabeth McDonald.

University of Pennsylvania: T. J. Grayson.

Covered Wide Territory

Columbia University: J. C. Bonbright.

New York University: John L. Madden.

Colorado School of Mines: R. M. Kenney.

Harvard Graduate School of Business: T. H. Dillon.

Ohio State University: C. O. Ruggles, former dean.

Johns Hopkins University: A. G. Christie, C. N. Warfield.

Iowa State Agricultural College: Eloise Davison, A. Marston, F. D. Paine.

University of Illinois: S. W. Parr, A. E. Patton.

Harvard: Deane W. Mallot and Professors Lennihan and Vanderblue.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: B. H. Carmer, H. D. Harris, W. J. Williams.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute: C. M. Allen.

Hobart College: Murray Bartlett.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: F. S. Dellenbaugh, C. C. Dahl, D. C. Jackson, A. E. Kennelly, Henry Shore.

University of Michigan: E. E. Day, I. L. Sharpman, A. E. White.

Northwestern University: D. Himmelblau, R. E. Heilman. Himmelblau was paid by the Middle West Utilities Company—an Insull concern—which forwarded the voucher to the National Electric Light Association. Heilman got his "expense money" through Parker at the same time that Professor Ely was being "reimbursed."

H. L. Dillion, whose institutional connection is not mentioned on the list, was also paid by the Trust.—*Labor*, Washington. D.C.

NEW LOCAL

Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, U.F. W.A. Director, recently reorganized Sunshine Junior U.F.A. Local, near Crossfield. James Laut and Winifred Cameron are the provisional officers.

"A NEW AGRICULTURAL ERA"

Co-operation, organ of the South Carolina Cotton Growers, Co-operative Association, states in a recent issue that the interest in co-operative marketing shown by the rural boys and girls of that state, promises to be an important factor in its development. Of a recent essay contest it states:

"When our boys and girls get to thinking about co-operative marketing, we realize that the trend of farming is in this direction. With the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Essay Contest prominent in the news of the day, soon every intelligent member of every farm family in South Carolina will be thinking and talking about co-operative marketing."

"Agriculture in this country has passed through various phases of development. First came the virgin land phase; second, the application of science to farming; third, the production phase, involving increasing of yields and diversification; fourth, reduction of farming costs and development of agricultural economics; and now—co-operative marketing."

OUR INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

The International Boundary between Canada and the United States, including Alaska, is 5,500 miles in length.

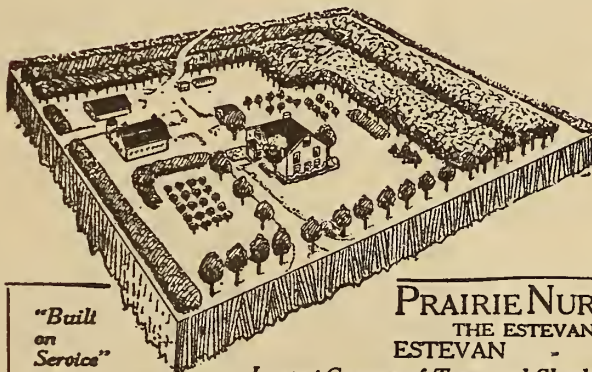
This Boy went to the City—



and this Boy stayed at Home

BECAUSE the planting of trees, shrubs, fruits and flowers has made the farm an attractive place to live.

Make your farm a home—of comfort and beauty—by planting our "guaranteed to grow" nursery stock on a plan prepared for you **FREE** by our representative in your district. He is an expert. He will advise and assist you. Write us and he will call on you.



"Built on Service"

PRAIRIE NURSERIES LTD.
THE ESTEVAN NURSERIES
ESTEVAN - - - SASK.

Largest Growers of Trees and Shrubs in Canada

FARM FINANCING

THROUGHOUT Canada the Bank of Montreal is daily loaning funds to responsible farmers to assist them in their business.

This Bank is at all times prepared to advance loans on terms consistent with sound banking.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$900,000,000

THE PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURE IN ARGENTINA

(Continued from page 17)

a commission be appointed, consisting in part of producers, to build elevators and operate them as a public service, devise and put into operation an official system of weighing and grading, and to be responsible for arrangements to finance the growers. The Government brought in a bill to make these recommendations law, but it was only introduced at the last moment when it was impossible to pass it through the two houses before the legal date for the rising of Congress. The Government fully expected to be returned to power and doubtless intended this measure to be a means of bringing them back to office. They were badly snowed under, however, by the Irrigoyen party, which secured two out of every three votes cast without Dr. Irrigoyen ever making a public appearance or any announcement whatever of policy. This landslide was no doubt due to the administration's six years' record and the elevator question had been no factor in the situation.

Now, with a new Government in office, there was a feeling throughout the Argentine that the plan of the previous administration or some modification of the same must sooner or later be brought forward, especially in view of the fact that in 1930 the elections to the Chamber of Deputies take place.

Livestock and Dairying

Leaving the question of wheat and turning to that of livestock and dairying in the republic, Mr. Jackman declared that export of livestock was the principal export business of the country. It was a wonderful country for stock raising, and the people had made the most of it. They had spared no expense to improve their herds, having brought in the best breeding stock obtainable. He had never seen finer cattle, even in our own stock exhibitions. It was proof of what could be done even with the poorest foundation stock. In the case of the Argentine this had been the wild descendants of the Spanish longhorns introduced by settlers from Spain who had abandoned them upon their return to Europe.

There was some co-operation in the livestock business, said the speaker, but it was negative so far as the producer was concerned. It was found among the buyers. All the great packing firms of United States and Great Britain operated there, the field being about equally divided between the two nationalities. Some years ago, realizing the futility of competition, these groups of buyers had allocated the stock coming forward to the yards on a basis of the capital invested, which was in the ratio of 55 per cent and 45 per cent. The larger groups again subdivided the flow of livestock sales. This worked fine for them. It enabled them to set the price all over the country and eliminated competition. Later, however, by reason of unequal expansion of the packing plants, dissatisfaction arose and the agreement was broken. War broke loose and the keenest competition prevailed. Stock growers obtained wonderful prices; and at the same time the consumers of Great Britain and Europe were able to obtain very cheap meat. Canada had suffered at that time. He remembered a firm in Edmonton that lost \$25 a head on 10,000 head of cattle which it was finishing and shipping to the Old Country, through the "meat war" in the Argentine. Now, after incurring immense losses, the packers were friends again and the old arrangement, somewhat

modified, had been re-established. It was fine for the buyers, but bad for the growers, who were being driven to co-operation for self-protection.

Speaking of the dairy industry, Mr. Jackman said that natural conditions favored it greatly. The climate was mild and humid and there was an abundance of natural feed. Development was slow, though. In the capital some large private dairies were operating very efficiently and successfully. There were a few co-operative creameries in the interior, but they were not very efficient, largely because not sufficient educational work had been done before their formation; also because on account of the lack of ice for domestic purposes the conditions did not favor dairying there. Artificial ice was supplied in the big cities by the packing houses and breweries, but it could not be easily obtained in the country. It was therefore impossible to take good care of milk and cream, with the result that although there were heavy exportations of butter each year, the product was not in good repute and was sold on the London markets at a substantial discount under Alberta, New Zealand or Danish butter. Unless radical changes were brought about in the dairying industry of the Argentine, there was little for Canadian dairymen to fear from competition from that source.

That the audiences who listened to this fine survey of conditions in the great South American republic showed an intense interest and thorough appreciation, goes without saying. The fact of its being given first hand by an official of the Canadian Wheat Pool, a servant of the Western farmers, added to its value. It was undoubtedly one of the high lights of the Institute series.

Anybody's Speech

(Western Producer)

Hon. R. B. Bennett is engaged in lecturing the people of British Columbia on national problems, and the words he uses are fair. He claims that he is not interested particularly in securing votes. All he desires is a more active interest by the electors in matters of national importance. "We need a broad national viewpoint," he says. "It is essential," he declares, "that our problems should be viewed from an all-Canadian angle. . . . We should detach ourselves from a local viewpoint. . . . The thing for this country, as a whole, is a realization of our responsibilities." All these fine sentiments lead up to an appeal for support for a higher measure of protection for Canadian industry and for Canadian horticultural and agricultural operators. Most of his speech could be made equally as well by Hon. Mackenzie King, Hon. Robert Forke, J. S. Woodsworth or anyone else. It is anybody's speech.

Everyone will agree that we should look at things from a broad, Canadian viewpoint; that we should realize our responsibilities; that we should adjust our tariff legislation in such a manner as to bring the most good to the greatest number. That is the professed ambition of all politicians of every stripe. The unfortunate part of it is that it is difficult to distinguish between pleas for the country and pleas for the party. No one would attempt to insinuate that Mr. Bennett was not anxious to do the best thing possible for Canada. No one need take the trouble to deny, however, that one of the most urgent incentives behind

Mr. Bennett's activities is his ambition to take control of the government from the party now in power, and it is hard to tell how much influence the party motive has on the attitude of Mr. Bennett towards public matters. Mr. Bennett is an hereditary Conservative. Mr. King is an hereditary Liberal. They accept their politics as gifts from heaven; fundamental truths which cannot be disturbed by logic or the passage of events. They subconsciously mold their national outlook to fit squarely with their preconceived political outlook. Everyone knows that when Mr. King makes a speech on national questions, he has two considerations in mind: one, the effect of his speech on the solidarity of his political support, and the other is the effect of any proposed legislation on the nation's welfare.

Mr. Bennett is in the same fix. Many people might be inclined to agree with much of what Mr. Bennett says if they were not quite sure that, if they placed Mr. Bennett in power, that power would be used to promote the selfish interests of many members of the Conservative party. The same is equally true of Mr. King. The situation makes it difficult for the ordinary voter to come to an unbiased conclusion on political issues. If it did not personally benefit a great many of Mr. Bennett's followers to support him, and if it did not personally benefit a great many of Mr. King's followers to remain loyal to the party, it would be much easier to determine the feeling of the country on problems of national importance. The result of the perpetual party contest is the settlement of elections on grounds of prejudice, passion and tradition, instead of upon a logical consideration of the merits of any issue. To the outside observer the leaders of the two parties must appear like the opposing lawyers in a case at law, each one much more interested in winning the case from which he derives his fees, than in disclosing all the facts in the interest of justice.

CORRECTION

In the address of H. E. Spencer, M.P., on the plan of organization followed by the U.F.A. and co-operating groups in parliament, he stated that the Liberal Government after the last election by a clever device, after promising to give the "Liberal-Progressives" a central position, on the Government side of the House, actually distributed them in a thin line extending from the front to the back rows, with Liberals on both flanks. This broke up the unity of the group and made it difficult for them to consult one another when in the House. Through an error the word "Progressives" was used in the report in *The U.F.A.* instead of "Liberal-Progressives." The Progressives, of course, are, like the U.F.A. group, entirely independent of the Government, and sit with and co-operate with the U.F.A. and Labor groups. The "Progressive-Liberals" are counted as Liberals for most practical purposes, and have lost their independence of action. They provide the Government with its majority, and although there have been signs at times of revolt in their ranks against subservience and a blind following of the Government lead, there has as yet been no indication of revolt leading to the restoration of their independence.

"Just as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so eternal scepticism is the price of intellectual integrity."—Robert Arch.

BOW RIVER FARMERS RALLY AT GREAT U.F.A. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 8)

posed to affiliation with either the Liberal or Conservative parties in the Federal House."

4. "Resolved that we petition the Federal Government to take such steps as are necessary to stop the shipment of liquor to the U.S.A. to be used in violation of their laws."

Price of Tractor Fuel

After some discussion as to practical ways to meet the situation, the following resolution was passed:

5. "Whereas, there is wide dissatisfaction in the rural areas with regard to the high price of tractor fuel; and

"Whereas, many U.F.A. Locals organized themselves into co-operative fuel buying units to buy their fuel direct from the wells at a considerable saving; and

"Whereas, this worked nicely for a short time, then for some reason the owners of the wells refused to sell any more of this fuel to the farmers; and

"Whereas, there appears to be a tendency on the part of the oil companies to increase the price of fuel; and

"Whereas, these oil companies stopped selling distillate thereby forcing the farmers to buy the higher priced fuels; and

"Whereas, the price is now beyond the ability of the farmers who are power farming to continue to operate economically;

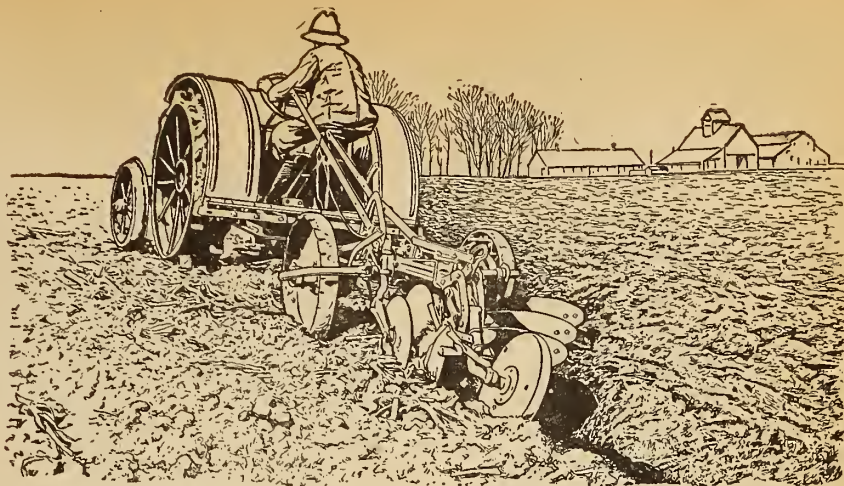
"Be it resolved, that this convention request our Federal and Provincial Governments to investigate this matter and to use every means at their disposal to keep the price of tractor fuel at a fair price."

The resolution was ably supported by Mr. Wheatley and others. The price of tractor fuel, it was pointed out, will be a matter of very serious weight in this Province with the rapid advent of large power operations, and some method must be found to prevent the unjust exploitation of the farmers in the cost of this very necessary commodity. While no one seemed to know just how the matter could be best handled, it was felt that both Governments should give the matter very careful consideration to meet a situation that bids fair to become acute in the near future.

Garland's Survey of Session

Before proceeding to deal with such matters as the Grain Act amendments, which are of especial concern to agriculture, E. J. Garland, M.P., discussed two other achievements of the U.F.A. group and their associates at Ottawa which are of the very highest importance to every citizen of this country. He showed first of all that the Sun Life Insurance Company, which had provided exorbitant profits to stockholders at the expense of policy holders, had been compelled through the determined action of these independent groups to modify the financial provisions of a bill, which it had promoted in Parliament, in such a way as to provide a square deal to the policy holders. This victory had been won by the Farmers and Labor in the face of the determined opposition of friends of the company in Parliament who were devoted to the interests of large aggregations of capital.

The member also showed that the Bell Telephone Co., in asking for power to increase its capital stock, had been compelled to agree to the investigation of its subsidiary companies, the profits of which



You Want More Than Power in the Tractor You Buy

You want plenty of power for the jobs you have to do, but you want more than power. The old fashioned steam engine has surplus power but for general farm work it is a failure.

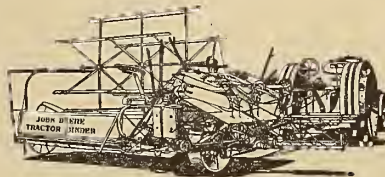
You want balanced power—power at low costs for fuel, for oil, for maintenance; you want power combined with durability—with long life. You want a tractor that is simple, that is easy to understand; easy to operate; easy to keep in good running order.

Balanced power is responsible for the sensational success of the John Deere tractor on farms—it gives its thousands of users everything they want in a tractor. It makes their investment extra profitable.

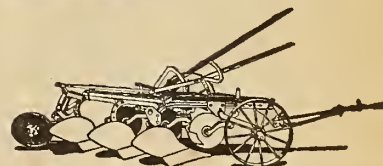
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Pattern Department
The U.F.A. Calgary

will be taken into consideration by the Railway Board in fixing a fair rate for telephone charges where this company has a monopoly. It had been felt that possibly these subsidiaries had been "milking" the parent company, with the result that its financial statements did not show the real profits being made by the company, upon which its rates should be based.

Both the Bell Telephone Bill and the Sun Life Bill had been before Parliament in successive sessions, when the opposition of the Independent groups had prevented their passage. At the last session, apparently, they had given up hope, at least while there remain in Parliament the independent fighting groups, of getting legislation through the House of Commons which is against the public interest.

Farmers' Most Notable Victory

The manner in which, through the vigorous and unrelenting efforts of the U.F.A. and Progressive members of the Committee on Agriculture, recommendations for the amendment of the Canada Grain Act were finally made to the House and later embodied in legislation which it is believed will alleviate or entirely remove grievances under which the grain growers have suffered in the past, was vividly described by the member. The far-reaching consequences of the amendments to the clauses concerning the car order book were explained, and Mr. Garland advised the farmers to post themselves very carefully on the act as it has been amended.

As an article by Mr. Garland on this subject has recently appeared in *The U.F.A.*, it will not be necessary to go into details here, but may I repeat Mr. Garland's suggestion that all wheat shippers look up the car order book matter carefully and promptly.

Trade Throws Up Its Hands

Mr. Garland, in a short sketch of the history of grain regulating legislation, showed that the Grain Act as it had existed in the past had been most unfair, and entirely inadequate in its provisions for the protection of the farmers. The Farmer members of Parliament, therefore, took hold of the situation and in five short months the Board of Grain Commissioners had been reorganized and the Grain Act re-written to the satisfaction of the farmers of the West. So powerful was the demand for reform, and so effective the presentation of the case before the Committee by the U.F.A. members and others, that, apparently realizing that opposition was useless, "The Trade" for the first time in the history of Canada, allowed amendments proposed by the farmers to pass almost without opposition, offering only, at the recent session, a written brief instead of assaulting Parliament with a brigade of expensive and influential lawyers and others, to fight the amendments. *The Grain Act as amended is probably the outstanding evidence of the value to the farmers of their political movement.*

Another notable passage was Mr. Garland's reference to the fact that the leader of the opposition, Mr. Bennett, is continuously exhorting his people to take a serious interest in the political affairs of their country. "The U.F.A. is doing it and doing it effectively as was evidenced by the interest taken in a two day convention of the farmers of the constituency now in session," said the speaker.

Parliament and Divorce

Mr. Garland also explained the support of the U.F.A. group for Mr. Woods-

worth's agitation for reform in divorce matters. The question involved was not whether divorces should be granted or not, or that divorce should be made easier, but that such matters should be dealt with by competent courts, organized to deal efficiently with such matters and having all the necessary ancillary powers to provide suitably for the children of unfortunate marriages, which cannot now be done by either committee of Parliament. No committee of Parliament can, in the rush and stress of a session, handle such matters adequately, as was proved by the fact that some of the divorce bills passed by the Senate committee on divorces were not passed by the committee of the House when Mr. Woodsworth insisted on a proper investigation of the facts in the cases.

Some Tariff Follies

Touching on the tariff, especially as to some recent agitation for a tariff on dairy products and some other things, Mr. Garland pointed out the unfortunate position into which the agrarian party in Australia had gotten. There was a coalition between the Farmer party and the Conservatives—an attempt to benefit agriculture by tariffs, and the Patterson scheme on butter, essentially a tariff, with the result that higher living costs resulted and labor demanded higher wages. In consequence, higher tariffs followed to benefit industrial interests to meet the higher costs and finally came higher costs to the farmers as consumers. The coalition, and attempts to benefit by a tariff, as far as the farmers are concerned, result in a vicious circle *with the final result that the farmer is swamped in the middle of the vortex*, said the member. *Australia's experience should be a lesson to us. Through its tariff legislation it is finding more difficulty in recovering from the consequences of the war than any other civilized nation.*

Mr. Garland showed that no adequate provision was being made by the present Government systematically to retire the debt, although it could be done by a reasonably small amortization payment or sinking fund arrangement which would be greatly preferable to the present haphazard plan of paying a little when a surplus happens to be available. He also referred to the most vital amendments to the Election Act.

Heat—And Male Dress Reform

For about two hours the convention paid close attention, through the stifling heat. In passing may I say that the comfort and coolness of the ladies in their few ounces of silks, in contrast to the discomfort of the men, pulling at collars and gasping for breath like gold fish in a bowl of warm water, suggests that a resolution in favor of dress reform for men would be in order.

Mrs. Warr Speaks

After a delightful song by Mrs. Wagler, of Standard, Mrs. A. H. Warr, the new President of the U.F.W.A., addressed the convention. She dwelt on the great benefit that had come from the health clinics and kindred matters that (with the fine help of the Minister of Health), had been sponsored and largely brought about by the constant urging of the women of the U.F.W.A. Her remarks on the way in which the U.F.A. movement had been so greatly furthered and enriched by the women's work in the organization received prolonged applause. Having spent a great deal of her time in U.F.A. Junior work, her exposition of the subject was extremely interesting and

inspiring, and no doubt the delegates preened themselves a little on having appropriated a little money for the work earlier in the session.

As the day was rapidly drawing to its close, Mrs. Warr curtailed her speech somewhat, but the convention heard enough to be convinced that the Presidency of the U.F.W.A. was still in able hands.

Promise of New Electoral Success

There is every evidence of a keen determination to carry on the work of the U.F.A. even more effectively in the future. All the "altars, augurs, circling wings" prophesy a repetition of past victories in the election soon to come. The organization is solid.

The place and time of the next convention was left to the board. If an election be held after the next session of Parliament, which is likely, it was the general opinion that the convention should be held in Calgary. As it will be a nominating convention, there should be no chances taken in attendance by way of bad weather or roads. In such a case, the railways will be available for a good attendance at this very important meeting.

A vote of appreciation was unanimously offered to the retiring president, Mr. Donkin, and vice-president, Mr. Sinclair, and to the secretary, for the work of the past year. A vote of thanks was also passed in appreciation of the excellent preparation for the convention by the Gleichen board of trade, which was perfect, and many comments were heard in appreciation of the signs of welcome in the shop windows and the banners on the streets. It all made for the best of feeling, and a desire for more co-operation all round.

Officers Elected

The election resulted as follows: President, W. M. Ward, Arrowwood; first vice-president, Mrs. Roy McBride, Arrowwood, second vice-president, J. H. Schmaltz, Beiseker. Directors: Division No. 1, L. B. Hart, Carbon, sub-director, Mrs. Bob Keins, Acme; Division No. 2, J. M. Wheatley, Chancellor, sub-director, Mrs. Tena Wagler, Standard; Division No. 3, Harvey Hansen, Namaka, sub-director, Mrs. Frantz, Nightingale; Division No. 4, Mrs. B. M. Hall, Bassano, sub-director, P. Rogers, Chancellor; Division No. 5, V. J. Bertram, Milo, sub-director, Mr. Ingram, Sundial; Division No. 6, Mrs. Wilson Oldfield, Vulcan, sub-director, Mr. A. Love, Vulcan.

At the meeting of the Board held immediately after the adjournment, H. W. Leonard, Tudor, was reappointed secretary.

THE CANADIAN FARM LOANS SCHEME IN OPERATION

(Continued from page 7)

scheme, and the loss occasioned in connection therewith would have to be absorbed to the extent that I mentioned earlier by the borrowing shareholders.

"Cheap money can only be available for farm loan purposes by first obtaining the money at reasonable rates of interest, and secondly by so conducting the business that the percentage of loss in connection with that business is extremely low. For the last reason it is particularly important to borrowers under this scheme that the operations of the Board shall be conducted in a business-like way with the absolute minimum of loss, or the purpose for which the Act was brought into effect would be defeated."

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

documents has shed new light upon the subject, though a great body of citizens whose views are based upon theories current ten years ago still remain without this knowledge.

To quote Sidney B. Fay, professor of Modern European History in Smith College, who is one of the most conservative historians of the "revisionist" school:

"None of the Powers wanted a European war. Their governing rulers and ministers, with very few exceptions, all foresaw that it must be a frightful struggle, in which the political results were not absolutely certain, but in which the loss of life, suffering, and economic consequences were bound to be terrible."

There can as yet be no finality in the apportionment of responsibility, in so far as individual statesmen and cabinets are concerned. Ultimately, however, as the late Marshal Foch, the late Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George and many men who can speak with authority, have declared, the causes of war are economic rivalries.

* * *

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Canadian newspapers which are calling for a police war against citizens who express extreme radical views derive their inspiration apparently from the example of Fascist Italy. Suppression of freedom of expression is completely at variance with the best British tradition.

* * *

TARIFFS OR CREDIT REFORM

(The New Age, London, Eng.)

If Lord Beaverbrook and those interests behind him, in addition to their plan for co-ordinating the resources of the Empire had discovered the right method of co-ordinating the credit of the Empire, they would know how the safeguard their objective against financial interference by means both of public propaganda and for private measures of direct counter-action. But they have not. The sign that they have not is that they regard the erection of a tariff-ring round the Empire as an essential pre-requisite to their plans. . . . The one test of increased prosperity is the increase in the personal consumption of individuals. Nobody will deny that the assets of the Empire are easily able to increase output. The problem is not production and consumption, but pricing and selling. It is not a physical problem. It is not even a psychological problem, for producers want to make and sell and consumers want to buy and pay. . . . Begin with a sound credit policy, and the question of whether to erect a tariff wall round the Empire or to demolish tariffs within it can be left to settle itself. And it will do so very quickly, for it will be found that the best protection against imports is to accept them.

TO MEMBERS OF THE U.F.A. AND U.F.W.A.:

In preparing the circular issued some weeks ago with reference to certain members who appeared on the U.F.A. Central Office records as in arrears, provision was made for the possibility of error, and in such event the member concerned was requested to take the matter up with the Local secretary. A number of cases in which members in good standing appeared as in arrears have in consequence come to notice. If there are any others, we would request that the members communicate at once either with the Local secretary or the U.F.A. Central Office.

Correspondence

"THE TRAVELLING CLINIC"

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Will you kindly allow me space in this paper to relate our experience, for the benefit of others, of a visit from the Alberta Government Travelling Clinic?

Whoever's idea this was they deserve credit. It is a splendid thing for the rural people of Alberta.

It was with mixed feelings that we here welcomed the clinic. Was it safe? Could the large number of cases be handled properly? Such a lot of children! etc., etc. Well, it can safely be told that the Clinic came to our district, rendered their services, and left with colors flying.

The Alberta Provincial Government should be praised for coming into line with other progressive Governments and doing something to raise the standard of health among the rural people of the Province. Without a doubt, there are hundreds of children in the rural communities of Alberta who are in need of medical service, but through varied causes, do not receive this until real harm has been done and in some cases, sad to relate, it never is done. The expense of examinations and treatment, especially in large families, keeps parents from periodic visits to doctor or dentist. The distance from these also is a factor. There are some of the most serious and overwhelming problems facing society today, which are closely connected with physical and mental ill-health. This proves the wisdom of Government action in raising the standard of health among the people. It is by far the least expensive in the end.

At Winona Schoolhouse

Now we knew nothing of the Clinic, but Winona Schoolhouse was chosen as the central point for the seventeen schools participating. We cleaned the schoolhouse thoroughly from top to bottom in readiness. The whole of the first day was given to examinations. The following day and a half were taken up with a steady stream of operations. The kitchen was used as the operating room. In the large classroom, we placed planks on trestles, as used for entertainments, and made aisles to walk around. Mattresses were placed on these and some brought folding cots. When those who were able to go home, went, others took their place. Everything went on fine and without confusion of any kind.

Yes, here's to that wonderful crack company of doctors and nurses, efficient, cheerful and reassuring, glad and willing. They were anxious to give you any information whatever about health matters, children or adults. They worked splendidly under trying conditions, but they are winning a warm place in the hearts of the rural people of Alberta. Theirs is indeed a noble service and there is sure to be big development in time for such, because we have reached that stage where economic necessity compels us to utilise such a service in the battle for good health which we must have, or be exterminated!

Yes, how about the Travelling Clinic? Well, listen. After the last operation had been performed and doctors and nurses came out in the sunshine for a breath of fresh air, we gave them, "Three hearty cheers," which of course will speak for itself.

G. SILK.

Oxville P.O., Alberta.



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Please Mention The U.F.A.

OFFICIAL NEWS from the DAIRY and POULTRY POOLS

Plans and Policies of the Poultry Pool

Merging of Selling Organization with Dairy Pool in Northern Part of Province Gives Unequalled Effectiveness—All Physical Handling and Marketing Under One Management

To Poultry Producers:

To those of you who have patronized during past years the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service, and who patronized the old Provincial Poultry Pool, we wish to take this opportunity of bringing to notice information in connection with the plans and policies of the newly created Alberta Poultry Pool which has taken over the business and facilities formerly operated under the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service in Central and Northern Alberta.

The new Alberta Poultry Pool, profiting from the experiences of past years, is now in a position to offer a co-operative service which we feel is better than anything that has yet been organized along co-operative lines. Let us tell you why this is so.

If you have followed the trend of co-operative progress during the past year, you will have noted that the Alberta Dairy Pool now operates the three largest creameries in the Province, and has returned to its members profits over and above the market price of butterfat amounting to from 3 to 3½c per pound butterfat. This can only be done through an organization that is operating on a sound policy and is under efficient management.

The Alberta Poultry Pool, so far as Central and Northern Alberta is concerned, has merged its marketing organization with the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool with the object of lowering the handling costs in connection with the marketing of eggs and poultry.

The Alberta Poultry Pool as an organization is separate and distinct from the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool for other purposes than handling and marketing. It has its own contract and its own Board of Directors, and the profits earned through the marketing of eggs and poultry are kept distinct and separate from those earned through the marketing of dairy products.

Duplication Eliminated

What the Alberta Poultry Pool wishes to bring to you at this time is the fact that all the physical handling operations and marketing services in connection with both of these organizations is under one management which has entirely eliminated all the duplication of staff and service which has existed in the past through the fact that these two co-operative organizations have carried on their business in two separate plants. Already we can inform you that the Poultry Pool is assured of an increase in its business and its cost of operations have, for a corresponding period with 1928, been greatly reduced.

We trust that all those who believe in the principles of co-operative marketing will do their best to advise their neighbors of the advantages of shipping their poultry to the Alberta Poultry Pool, 10531 102nd St., Edmonton. (Those residing in

the Southern part of the Province will continue to ship to the Marketing Service at Calgary and Lethbridge).

Should you desire further information, and shipping tags, please write to the Alberta Poultry Pool, Edmonton.

Turkey Payments

The Egg and Poultry Marketing Service having just completed the final arrangements for turning over their business to the Alberta Poultry Pool, are now in a position to pay out the turkey dividends that are still owing to those 1928 shippers who have not received same.

Dividends amounting to several hundred dollars will, therefore, be paid out during the course of the next few days by the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service.

That Marketing Contract!

A paper, which admittedly is published through the instrumentality of Burns and Company, Limited, says:

"One of the greatest handicaps to any marketing organization is the marketing contract. It takes the handling of the producers' business right out of his hands. He might just as well be working for some one else, as he is not in a position to do as he wishes with his own goods. After he signs the contract, the goods he produces are no longer his but in reality become the property of the directors and officials of the association. No industry will flourish under these conditions. The great part of the interest in his work is taken from the producer. He becomes a dependant and is subject to the instructions and orders of the officials who, after all, are only men.

"The contract system of agricultural marketing might work in certain parts of Southern and Eastern Europe where the farmers are for the most part peasants. There they are used to having their affairs handled by those, who through circumstances or luck, are placed over them. When these same European people come to Canada, the majority of them will not sign any kind of a contract. They came here to be free and independent and they value their liberty very highly."

We might well ask the following question. Did the public press of Western Canada? Did the boards of trade of the cities of Western Canada? Did the farm organizations of Western Canada? Did they what? Did they all ask the farmers to sign a Wheat Pool contract in order that farming might be reduced to a state of peasantry?

We should say not! On the foundation of that marketing contract one hundred and thirty-three thousand wheat growers of Western Canada have, in the space of a few short years, built a commercial organization which in the magnitude of its turnover surpasses that of any other commercial organization in Canada.

What the marketing contract has done for the wheat growers it will do for dairymen, poultrymen and livestock producers, and yet we are told by this anti-pool paper that one of the greatest handicaps to any marketing organization is the marketing contract. Perhaps the paper and those it represents see the handwriting on the wall. Like Horatius of old, perhaps Rome may yet be saved if the anti-pool organ as the modern Horatius, can keep the barbarians from crossing the bridge by way of the marketing contract.

Truth About Pools

Editor *The U.F.A.*:

Under this heading I have read an article in the paper which is published by the instrumentality of the famous company which has lived on profits, made out of the farmers—P. Burns & Co. This article was written by a writer who signed himself, "An Advocate of True Co-operation," and was published merely in the interests of private concerns—those who skinned the farmers for a good many years.

In this article the "True Co-operator" tries to point out that the Dairy and Livestock Pools don't satisfy their members, the contract signers. Also, he states that if he had sold his cream to local creameries he would have saved at least 4c per lb. fat, because he says the Pool at Edmonton paid a lower price.

I don't see how this could be done, because the Dairy Pool at Edmonton pays the top prices, F.O.B. shipping point; that's the same price which is paid by local creameries. Besides, the Pool has paid a bonus of 3½c a lb. fat at the end of the fiscal year; i.e., the members of the Dairy Pool received more for their cream than non-poolers.

I am going to state that whenever the cream was sold to local creameries it was sold on the same price as that to the Dairy Pool; but when the farmer sold his cream to private creameries that meant he gave a chance for them to make some money out of him.

A Personal Experience

I know of my own experience that I sold some cream to a local creamery, which is owned by the company, which made a nice sum of money out of the farmers—the P. Burns Company. I was dissatisfied with the results I received, so afterwards I started to ship my cream to the Dairy Pool for a trial. When the cheque was received I could hardly believe myself. The results were twice as big. From that time on I shipped all my cream to the Pool.

The "Advocate of True Co-operation" says that he believes in co-operation but does not believe in contracts. That sounds funny, and I wonder to what extent our co-operative marketing would progress without contracts. And besides if the "True Co-operators" wouldn't be bound by contracts, they wouldn't be good members, because they would sell their products privately.

Why a Contract?

Suppose we have a dairy or any other co-operative association doing business without contracts, and this concern wants

to build a plant, where would they get money? No bank or financial concern would lend money because there is no guarantee. While the Dairy Pool was building its plant in Edmonton, it was easy enough to get enough money from the banks on the farmers' contracts. The Pool plants are not built for profits, but for the benefit of the members. After four or five years the Pool members of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool will have a fine building which costs thousands of dollars. What do we get out of private creameries? I wonder how much dividends the farmers got from their cream for about 20 years, selling to private creameries, which were built for their own benefit. I think nothing. And the farmers will get nothing as long as they will support private companies. It's time that we farmers should know more than we do now. Why not sign a contract and support our own dairy business?

Also "True Co-operator" suggests to us not to sign the Livestock Pool contract. Oh well, if a farmer wants to stay outside the Pool and support the private buyer, he can. He can enrich the buyer and he gets all kinds of excitement. As I have noticed, the stock buyers at our own town are getting richer and richer year by year. But there are more towns than Vegreville, and in every town there are at least two buyers. If they had no profits they wouldn't be staying there, and besides they make more money out of a farmer's livestock than the farmer does himself.

I think the old system of marketin has got to be wiped out and a new system set up. Don't you think so, "True Co-operator"? Every farmer should proudly sign his name on a co-operative contract.

A. W. TYMCHUK.

Vegreville, Alta.

POULTRY COMMISSIONER

Commencing about August 15th, Geo. M. Cormie will commence duties under the Alberta Provincial Government as Poultry Commissioner for the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Cormie for some years past has been in charge of the poultry promotion work of the Dominion Government in this Province.

The Poultry Promotion Service of the Dominion Government is being withdrawn from the Province under a recent arrangement between the two Governments, and the policies of both Governments will be continued in the future under the supervision of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

The Alberta Government has also secured the services of Ivan C. Cunningham who has been associated with Mr. Cormie in his former work and he will join the staff of the Provincial Poultry Branch. E. R. Nicholls and Douglas Thornhill will remain in the service of the Provincial Poultry Branch where they have been employed for some time.

An extensive program of research work along poultry lines will be undertaken by J. H. Hare, who has been Poultry Commissioner, and who under the new arrangement will also take over the work of directing the Provincial Poultry Plant at Oliver, where this research work will be carried on. The Department will work in close co-operation with the various poultry organizations, including the Poultry Pool, the R.O.P. Association, the Turkey Breeders' Association, accredited and approved flock breeders and owners of farm flocks.

Coarse Grains Pool

NOTICE TO CONTRACT SIGNERS

Notice is hereby given to signers of the Alberta Wheat Pool Coarse Grains Contract that on and after July 16th, 1929, the following grains, namely, Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye, and no others, will, when delivered to the Pool, be accepted in any quantities in the 1929-30 Coarse Grain Pool.

Alberta Wheat Pool

Head Office: Lougheed Building, Calgary.

Branch Office: McLeod Building, Edmonton.

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U.F.A. CENTRAL OFFICE, CALGARY, ALBERTA

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Reports From Many Points Show Good Progress Made in Sign-up Campaign

Ninety-five Per Cent of Local Shipping Associations Now Assured of Successful Second Series Sign-up, in Judgment of Pool Officials

Since the commencement of the Livestock Pool sign-up campaign on the first day of June, reports have come in from practically every shipping association, indicating that satisfactory progress is being made. The Pool Head Office, however, has not been informed as to the approximate number of new members signed up by each local shipping association, so no record is at the present time available as to the total new membership signed up.

In North Country

Mr. Marpel, director for the North Country, states that meetings held in the Peace River, Grande Prairie, Spirit River and Pouce Coupe districts have all been well attended and prospects are for a considerable increase in the membership of the Livestock Pool so far as the North Country is concerned.

Both Austin Claypool and Fred McDonald, who have been attending meetings almost continuously since the campaign started, state that the new membership agreement is being well received and local committees are actively working in their respective districts to complete the sign-up at an early date.

Donald MacLeod reports having held some well attended meetings in the West Edmonton district and states that the sign-up campaign is meeting with real success in most districts.

A. B. Haarstad also reports that considerable progress has already been made in District D, and prospects are for a much larger sign-up in districts that have not been well organized in past years.

In Southern Alberta

In Southern Alberta, J. E. Evenson says, "everything is coming along fine". Many farmers who had not before been identified with the Livestock Pool are signing up on the new contract.

Newman Stearns, who has charge of the district north-east of Edmonton, reports having held several well attended meetings. The policy of the Pool has been endorsed in every case and indications are for a larger membership in many districts that had not been served by the Pool in previous years.

Mr. Stearns states that the main problem is to get men to serve on local committees who can afford to give the time that is required to cover the territory in a short campaign period. Farmers have a better understanding of what the Livestock Pool is accomplishing now than they have had at any previous time. The big problem is to place before the livestock producers of Alberta the proper information regarding the advantages of marketing their livestock on the co-operative basis.

Ninety-five Per Cent

Of the thirty-six or more shipping associations now in the Province, officials of the Pool feel safe in stating that ninety-five per cent are now assured of a successful second series sign-up.

All livestock producers who believe in co-operation and who have not yet been canvassed, will greatly assist their local shipping association by sending in their new contract to the local secretary of their association. If you haven't a contract, please write to the Alberta Livestock Pool, Edmonton. The Head Office will be pleased to send you a contract and give you the name of the secretary of your local shipping association.

Grading and Marketing

"The introduction of beef grading and marketing into Canada on a voluntary system under government supervision, will likely be brought into effect about the first of next month," states the *Western Producer*. "Two grades of beef only will be graded and marked. Choice beef will be marked with a red band down the side of the beef that will take in practically all the cuts. Good beef will have a blue band. It will be possible for anyone buying beef to identify practically any cut as choice or good as the band will cover practically every cut in the carcass.

This service, if we may call it such, will be available mainly to the consumers living in the cities, as it will apply in government-inspected plants where the animals slaughtered are inspected for health as well as for quality and meat.

It is estimated that not more than 15 per cent of the beef will come within these two grades and at certain periods of the year less than that percentage. Considerable experience where grading has been applied to other commodities, shows demand for graded and marked beef will materially increase the demand for high quality beef, and it is the opinion of the Government officials that the problem will be to supply this demand, particularly during what are called off seasons of the year—that is, the summer and early fall months. This grading should have one further effect—that of putting a relatively higher price on choice beef. There will be no possibility of substituting and for this reason feeders of cattle should consider this feature for the coming year."

An Old Line Outlook

Progressive farmers are convinced from past experience that co-operative organization offers the principal hope for improvement in farm marketing conditions.

This fact was impressed on an Illinois shipper recently, who received the following reply to a question he had raised with one of the largest old line commission firms on the Chicago market regarding the fluctuation in the market prices of cattle. Here is what the secretary-treasurer of that firm wrote him:

"Now as regards the fluctuations of the market, will say that this is a condition that has always existed, and we presume always will, because of the fluctuations in the supply and demand, the scarcest articles being the highest price and when everything is plentiful the market is low; therefore, as regards the cattle business about all a person can figure on is that the best plan usually is to just knock along from year to year and do the best you can, and by taking things as they come and being industrious and careful, success is always attained."

In other words, the farmer can do nothing but work industriously and plan carefully and success will be attained. There is no hint or suggestion from this commission firm that success may be attained more readily by working less and curtailing production, and through organization, achieving the same enviable position that labor has achieved through shorter hours and higher pay.

No old line commission company would tell a patron shipper to join a co-operative organization, study market cycles and production curves, and with his neighbor, reduce his annual output and have more money at the end of the year. It is the system as well as the firm above quoted that is wrong.—*National Livestock Producer*.

HARVESTING SHORT-STRAWED CROP WITH ORDINARY BINDER

(Continued from page 6)

in groups so that the separator may be set among them; second they may be placed in rows and a portable thresher or combine moved from stack to stack; or third, they may be arranged in rows and moved by means of a pull rake or other contrivance to a separator.

Those interested in building a barge may secure blueprints and specifications by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Elevator extensions ready for attachment to the binder may be secured from a number of the farm machinery companies in the Province, or the average farmer may construct this equipment himself at a very reasonable cost, and the necessary expense will be repaid many times over in the additional amount of grain saved by harvesting in this way.

A number of machines are being equipped for demonstration purposes and these have been located at various points in the Province. These may be seen at Vegreville, Vermilion, Sedgewick, Coronation, Camrose, Swallow, Stettler and at the Provincial Government Farm at Oliver. Each of the machines is in charge of a representative of the Department of Agriculture, who will be glad to assist farmers in the district in similarly adapting their binders to harvest short grain.

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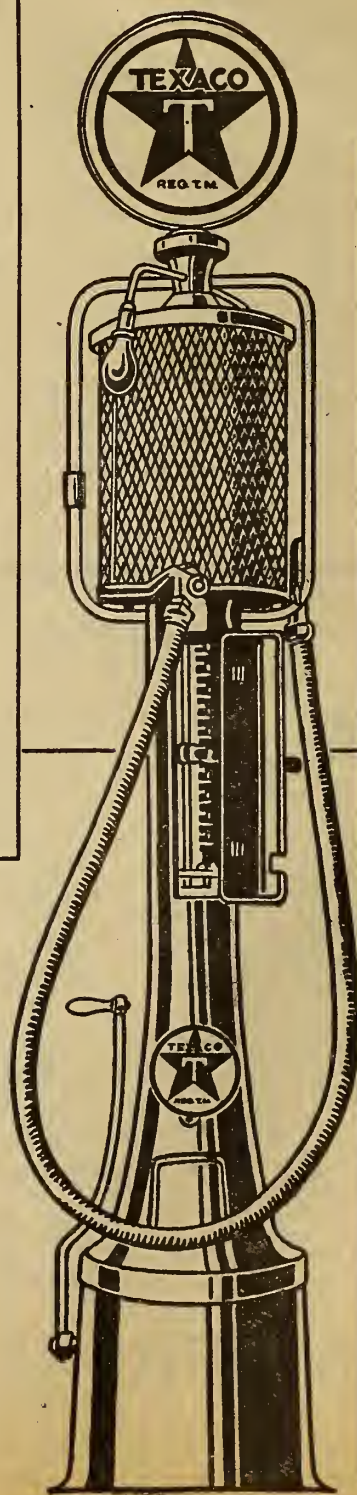
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